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VOL. XXII NO. 202 BOMBAY SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1934 TWENTY PAGES

MUSSOLINI'S CALL TO ARMS

War May Break Out Any Moment

Every Italian Must Be Prepared, Exhorts The Duce

NATION RESTS ON FORCE!

BOLOGNA, August 24.

'We must educate Italians to be military-minded, even to be a militaristic people", declared Sgr. Mussolini, addressing the Generals and Foreign Missions at the conclusion of the Army manoeuvres. He added:—

War Is In Air

"Nations rise or fall as a result of force. Every Italian must respond as one man when the call comes to war. No one in Europe wants war, but war is in the air and might break out any moment.

Be Prepared

We must be prepared for the war of to-day, not of to-morrow. At the end of July a situation arose recalling the situation of 1914. We responded promptly by sending troops to the Frontier, so saving the situation".

Significant

Sgr. Mussolini remarked that the geographical conditions of the manoeuvres resembled Italy's eastern Frontier, which was regarded as significant in view of the recent 'demarche' of Italian troops and the presence of German and Yugoslavian military missions.

Aerial Manoeuvres

The aeroplanes participating in the manoeuvres struck the cable holding the observation balloon, killing the pilot, while the balloon drifted off with the observer aboard.—Reuter.

'IL DUCE'

Jawahar And Present Congress Policy

WANTED TO CONSULT GANDHIJI

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 24.

"Before I arrive at a decision it is my duty that I should have consultation with Gandhiji and members of the Working Committee. I shall do so as soon as I have opportunity. Till then I cannot decide in what manner I shall work in the Congress."

Thus wrote Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the day before he was committed to jail in a letter to Babu Pershottam Das Tandon asking that his name should be withdrawn as a candidate for the Presidentship of the District Congress Committee.

The Pandit did not think it right that the same person should be elected president both of the Town and the District Congress Committees. Pandit Jawaharlal continuing said:—

"My chief reason, however, is more fundamental. During the last five months I have been in jail, there has been considerable change in Congress policy. I came to know something about it while in jail and after having come out I am gradually getting more and more information. At this juncture every person who worsk in the Congress has to form a judgment on this policy."

The Pandit continued that for the present it would be useless electing him to any Congress Office since he would not be able to do any work connected with the office. He could do no work at present even as the President of the Town Congress Committee, but since he had been elected, he did not think it proper to resign just now. Concluding he wrote:

"I can settle all these matters only after consultation with Gandhiji and members of the Working Commttee."

The letter was in Hindi and was read at the District Congress Committee meeting. Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya has been elected President of the District Congress Committee. Pandit Jawaharlal's name was proposed by Pandit Sunderlal's party, but it was withdrawn after the receipt of the Pandit's letter.—A. P.

NO ENTRY INTO LEGISLATURES

Allahabad Congress Committee's Decision

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 24.

Several resolutions were passed at yesterday's meeting of the Allahabad District Congress Committee. One of them relating to the coming Assembly elections evoked heated discussion for about an hour and a half, only one member out of the 27 voting against it.

Another important resolution stated that the District Congress Committee of Allahabad is of opinion that

"in the present situation it is not in the interest of the country that the Congress should participate in elections for the Legislative Assembly and requests the Provincial Congress Committee that in connection with the coming elections it should adopt such a policy that no candidate will stand on behalf of the Congress."—A. P.

SIND APPEAL TO MALAVIYA

KARACHI, Aug. 24.

The following telegram has been sent to Pandit Malaviya by the Sind Members of the A.I.C.C. including Dr. Choithram, P. Gidvani, Mr. Narainidas Anandji Bechar, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa and Swami Govindanand.

In view of Gandhiji's and Vallabhbhai's statement giving conscientious objectiors freedom of vote on the Communal Award we appeal to you to avoid split in Congress ranks at this critical juncture. A division will prove disastrous."—A. P. Special.

ALLEGED TYRANNY OVER HARIJANS

Mahatma's Intervention Sought

BOMBAY, August 24.

The president of the Meghawal Navjuvan Bharat Sangh has sent two telegrams one addressed to Mahatma Gandhi at Wardha and the other to the Maharaja of Bhavnagar.

The former invites Gandhiji's attention to the alleged tyranny to which the Talaja Mahals Harijans are subjected and seeks his intercession to save them.

The message to the Maharaja makes a similar appeal to him to exercise mercy to the Harijans in question and save their lives. No reference, however, is made in the telegrams to the exact nature of the disabilities from which these Harijans are suffering.—A.P.

Pt. MALAVIYA'S TOUR PROGRAMME

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

Pandit Malaviya leaves Calcutta to-morrow reaching Patna the next morning. He holds a Conference there with workers who sympathise with the policy and programme of the Congress Nationalist Party and fixes up candidates for the Assembly Election from Bihar

Panditji next goes to the United Provinces, Delhi and the Punjab with the same object.

After visiting Punjab, Pandit Malaviya visits the Central Provinces and from there to Andhradesa and Madras.—United Press

NEW INDIAN SHIP LAUNCHED

LONDON, August 24.

Lady Walwyn, wife of Sir Humphrey Walwyn, christened His Majesty's Indian Ship "Indus" 1,350 ton sloop, launched at Hebburn-on-Tyne this afternoon.

The gathering included representatives of the Secretary of State and High Commissioner.—Reuter's Special.

GOVT'S MOVE FROM SIMLA

Delay Due To Malaria In New Delhi In Early October

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 24.

The alarm raised by the Health authorities that New Delhi will be unsuitable for occupation owing to Malaria during the early part of October is stated to be the main consideration which weighed the Government of India in their decision to move down to Delhi towards the end of October.

Originally, it was thought, as the sessions of the Central Legislature will be concluded much earlier than former years in view of the forthcoming general election the move down to Delhi will be earlier than usual so that, the working of the secretariat will be in full swing by the first week of October.

SLUMS BEING CLEARED

I understand that the Government of India specially called for the report from the Health Authorities after surveying the area near Ajmer and Connaught place where hundreds of new quarters are being constructed. The construction of quarters is now nearing completion and slums near the city will are being cleared and transformed into gardens. But owing to the heavy rains which still continue it is thought the flooring of the houses and generally the area itself will be damp and marshy and be breeding place for mosquitoes until it is fully dried up.

POSTPONEMENT ADVISED

It is understood, Health authorities considered the matter most carefully and advised the Government of India to postpone move as late as possible Hence the decision of the Governmen to move by the third week of October, which is a fortnight later than usual.

Lord Willingdon however, will be at New Delhi by October 8 as Lady Willigdon, it is well-known, does not very much like Simla.

CALCUTTA, August 24.

The C.I.D. recovered this morning one loaded revolver and 30 live cartridges from the possession of two Chinamen on Lindsay Street.—United Press.

Malaviya's Rejoinder To Vallabhbhai

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has issued the following statement through the "United Press" to-day by way of a rejoinder to Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel's observations on the decisions of the Nationalist Party Conference held recently at Calcutta to form the Congress Nationalist Party for running elections against the nominees of the Congress Parliamentary Board:—

ONLY AUTHORISED BODY.

"A telegram from Bombay says that Sirdar Patel, President of the Congress has said that the Nationalist Party has no authority to run elections in the name of the Congress and further that it would obviously be wrong of the Party to act as if it had the authority. Replying to similar question Gandhiji is reported to have said that the Parliamentary Board was the only authorised body which could function in the name of Congress.

IN ITS OWN NAME.

"The Congress Nationalist Party does not propose to run elections in the name of the Congress. It will run them in its own name. It has adopted its name, Congress Nationalist Party and confined its membership to Congress men to make it quite clear that it is a party within the Congress and differs from it only on one particular point.

"BETTER CLAIM."

"The Party claims that it represents long established principles and policy of Indian National Congress and that the Congress Parliamentary Board has under the guidance of the present Working Committee departed from those principles. It claims in consequence that the new Party has better claim to use the designation of the Congress as part of its name, than the Congress Parliamentary Board. That an association of Congressmen, who accept the Congress creed but differ from the Working Committee or even the Congress itself, on any particular point, have right to describe the Party as Congress Nationalist Party has long been established.

OLD SWARAJ PARTY'S EXAMPLE.

"Deshbandhu C. R. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru named the Association they had formed in 1923 as Congress Khilafat Swarajya Party. That Party was not recognised by the Congress until 8 months after its existence. I hope the Congress Nationalist Party will receive a similar recognition from the Congress at no distant date."—United Press.

DE VALERA'S NEW MOVE?

DUBLIN, August 24.

"Anphoblacht", a weekly official organ of the extreme section of the Irish Republicanism states that Mr. De Valera is considering the resumption of negotiations with England in which the latter's right to land annuities will be waived if a satisfactory settlement is reached to keep Ireland within the Empire.

The paper adds, majority of the Free State Cabinet favours settlement on these lines and intermediaries made several journeys between Dublin and London.
—Reuter.

U. S. STRIKE AVERTED

President's Hand In Textile Agreement?

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.

According to some advices there are strong indications that on some basis an agreement has been reached to avert the strike in cotton textile industry scheduled to begin on Sept. 1.

It is believed President Roosevelt is behind the move.—Reuter's Special.

COMMITTEE ADOPTS OTTAWA REPORT

SIMLA, August 24.

The Assembly Ottawa Committee finally met to-day to consider and sign the draft report to be presented to the Assembly on August 27.

It is understood the committee adopted the report with minor alterations.—United Press.

Tremour Felt At Siliguri

SILIGURI, August 24.

An earthquake tremor of considerable intensity was felt here at 1-40 p.m. yesterday.

No damage is reported.—United Press.

Flood Menace In Bihar Again

Town Of Bihta Almost Under Water

Rajen Babu Wires For 10 Boats For Rescue Work In Arrah

PATNA, August 24.

The latest telephonic inquiries from Arrah, show that the town of Bihta is almost under water. The 'Bund' erected to prevent the inroad of Sone river waters has been breached.

STEAMERS FOR RESCUE WORK

Babu Rajendra Prasad has sent a telegram to Dr. Sayed Mohammad asking him to send 10 boats immediately to Arrah for rescue work. The Government are already taking steps to meet the situation. Two steamers have been booked by the Government from Patna and have been taken towards Bihta.

The level of water has arisen enormously and as compared with 1923 floods, is only 2 feet less.

LEVEL 36 FEET HIGHER.

Inquiries from Dighaghat reveal the water level has shown an increase of 36 feet. Breach occurred in the canal between Naubatpur and Bikram and water level is still rising threatening the surrounding villages.

About 5 persons somehow or other managed to come in a boat from Sabalpur with the news that the water rushed into their abodes and people took shelter on roofs of their houses. The Patna police immediately sent there half a dozen big boats, which left Mahendraghat at 10.30 a.m.

On account of the strong current in the morning, a steamer from Mahendraghat to Patna which was to proceed to Palejaghat could not proceed, but was deflected towards Ranighat, where it is still anchoring.

STILL RISING

A steamer that was expected at Mahendraghat at 11 this morning has not arrived till 5 p.m Water level is still rising and Antaghat, is under water. After crossing road this water rushed into the office of the Superintendent of Archaeological Survey, out it is rapidly subsiding — United Press.

BOGRA RIVER IN HIGH FLOODS

PATNA, August 24.

A Chapra message just received here says that River Bogra is in high floods and yet rising rapidly, reaching 82 feet above the sea level. This flood is due to rise of Sone river. Water has already entered Dahiawan, Karimchak, Brahmapur and Chapra town.

Further rise is likely to bring disaster to the whole town.

Sky is still cloudy.—United Press.

STEAMERS FOR RESCUE WORK

Patna-Moghul Sarai Railway Line Breached

PATNA, August 24.

Railway communication has been stopped between Patna and Moghul Serai since early this morning, the main line trains being diverted from Asansol via the Grand Chord.

A message from Dehri on Sone says that the level of water has risen 18 feet, a record figure reached in 1923.

Two steamers have been chartered by the Government and sent from Patna to the affected area for rescue work in case of emergency, while ten boats have been sent by the Bihar Central Relief Committee. The level of water in the Ganges near Patna has also risen 36 (?) feet last night, steamers having great difficulty in going upstream owing to a strong current.

Information has also been received that villages on the other side of the Ganges are affected by flood water.—A.P.

RAILWAY LINE SUBMERGED

The Divisional Superintendent, Dinapur, E. I. Rly., wires under to-day's date:—

Due to simultaneous heavy flood of the Sone and the Ganges rivers through communication of trains between Bihta (mile 354|5-8) and Arrah (Mile 368-1|4) is stopped, line being submerged under water and is consequently unsafe for the passage of trains. Through mail and express trains for the main line are being diverted via Patna-Gaya and via South Bihar and in Grand Chord Sections up passenger trains are being terminated at Dinapur and returned as corresponding down trains.

Similarly, down passenger trains from Moghalsarai are being terminated at Arrah and returned as corresponding passenger trains to Moghalsarai. Through goods traffic over the main line except for Mokameh Ghat have been stopped as water is still rising.

It is not possible to forecast the possible duration of interruption of communication.—A.P.

(Other Flood News: On page 7.)

STOP PRESS

FREE STATE RUMOURS DENIED

LONDON, Aug. 24

The recent rumours with regard to the resumption of negotiations between the Irish Free State and the British Government have been denied in Dublin to-day officially.—Reuter.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK TRAIN (SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug 24.

The lives of the passengers in the Rosslare Express, including many English tourists in South Ireland were endangered to-day by an apparent attempt to wreck the train. A few hours before the Express was due to pass the spot, it was discovered that a section of the line close to the level-crossing near Waterford was torn up, telegraph poles sawn through and telegraph wires cut. The Express was delayed for over two hours till the line was repaired.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted for Overseas:—Permanent Way Inspectors, Station Masters, Signallers, Guards, Carriage-Examiners, Mechanical Engineers and Accountants. Apply to P. Dubash & Co., Government Recruiting Contractors, 285, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. (2828).

Wanted all classes of workers desirous of securing suitable position either in India or abroad to register their names with P. Dubash & Co., Government Recruiting Contractors, 285, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. (2829).

Wanted immediately Typist-Clerk and Filing-Clerk (either sex) for limited concern. Apply personally Parker Company, (Staff-Suppliers) 22, Apollo Street, Fort. (2864).

Wanted following applicants to consult with Hastings & Co., Employment Suppliers, Delhi:—Clerks, Law Graduates, Doctors, Engineers, Suboverseers, Stenographers, and Typists. (2860).

Wanted—Expert Director, Music-Master, Actors, Actresses, Painter, boys of good appearance for Film Theatre Coy., Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (2857).

For the new posts of a Surgeon and a Physician in the Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai General Hospital and Chinai Maternity Home, Ahmedabad, the Board having decided that M.D.'s and M.S.'s of the Bombay University be considered eligible for these posts along with F.R.C.S. (Eng.) and M.D. or M.R.C.P. (Lond.), fresh applications are invited. The posts carry an honorarium of Rs. 150 per month. The applications must be accompanied by two copies of recent testimonials. The candidates should state their age, experience if any, and appointments held. The appointment will be for a period of three years in the first instance with two months' notice on either side. The applications must reach the Chairman, Board of Management, Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai General Hospital and Chinai Maternity Home, Ahmedabad on or before the 3rd September 1934. Applications already received will be considered along with the fresh applications. (8829)

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Young Indian (23), Passed G.D.A., with Distinction, Incorporated Secretaries Association Examination, London, 5 Years General Commercial Experience, desires responsible position in any capacity. Any reasonable salary acceptable. Apply Box 8818 "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

Bandra, near Station, Turner Road: Jer Mansion (Tata Blocks) airy commodious flats flushing system, Apply within, 2865.

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Let—Decent Well-ventilated flats suitable for gentry are available at moderate rents in Shivlal Motilal Mansions, opposite Central Station. Please apply Malee within. (2859).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

Airy, lighted, double, single room with independent water, electric supply. Rent Rs. 8, 12, 20, 30 in Cassum Mitha's new buildings next to B. B. Rly., Lower Parel Station. Apply on premises or Phone No. 20656 after 2 p.m (2789)

Space available for flash light advertisements also shops and rooms at Shri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank, opposite Fire Brigade. Apply to Purshottam Govindjee 62-66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (2834).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted—Candidates for School for Electricians, Ludhiana (Govt. Recognised), who desire to learn Electrical work. One year's course. Prospectus Free. (2750).

American Degrees by correspon-dence. Moderate fees. National College of Culture, Kalbadevi Bombay

Learn Shorthand Typewriting within three months. Apply Principal, B. B. Rele. B.A., LL.B., Darya Mahal, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (8650-A).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
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Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel." Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Agents and Organisers on decent pay or commission. The Sanguine Insurance Co., Ltd. Head Office, 93-4, Clive Street, Calcutta. (2796).

Wanted on good remuneration reliable, respectable and experienced Agents to take up the Chief Agency for Gujerat. Applicants desiring should personally see D. V. Paranjpe, Managing Director, The Ideal Democratic Assurance & M.L. Ltd., Nagpur, immediately at the Gujerat Hindu Lodge, Maskati Bazaar, Railwaypura, Post 2, Ahmedabad. Previous appointments will suit mutually. Apply with details. (2842)

75. INVESTMENTS.

Wanted Investors to join a Syndicate for Financing Growing Indian Industry. Minimum subscription Rs. 10,000. Good security and return. Apply Box No. (C) "Bombay Chronicle".

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Sexus Paste, the best Contraceptive Jelly. Complete outfit, Rs. 2|12; Refill,, 2|-, Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (2809).

For Sale.—Half an acre of garden with well-ventilated, spacious house situated in good locality in Kumta town is offered for sale. For other particulars apply to the undersigned X, c|o M.P. Divgi, LL.B., Pleader, Kumta. (2815).

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Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MALEK HAMADKHANJI MAMAD KHANJI, of Bajana has contracted with our client for absolute sale to him of the undermentioned property free from all claims and incumbrances.

ALL persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to, upon or against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, sale, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, maintenance, easements, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same (if any) known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, at Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof. Any claim or claims not made known to the undersigned as hereby required will be deemed to have been waived and the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE-REFERRED TO:—

ALL that piece or parcel of land of 999 years leasehold tenure, containing by admeasurement 741 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's New No. 2121 and New Survey No. 7297 and Cadastral Survey No. 389 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division together with the dwelling house and all premises standing or lying thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "D" Ward No. 3358(1) and 3358(2), Street Nos. 1—2—4 and 1—2—4 and which premises are situate at Chowpatty on the North side of Walkeshwar Road on the Dady Sett Charitable Estate and known as Plot No. 15 in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Seeri Road; on or towards the West by Plot No. 14, belonging to the Dadysett Charity Trust Estate; on or towards the North by the property belonging to the Trustees of the Dadysett Charity Estate and on or towards the South by Walkeshwar Road.

Dated this 23rd day of Aug. 1934.

SHAH & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8820.

Public Notice

MORVI-RAILWAY

SLEEPERS TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of 55,000 (Fifty-five thousand), half-round sleepers, of the best Samtal Jodka Teak, of the Standard Meter Gauge dimensions, of not less than 6" x 9" x 4½" for delivery F.O.R. Wankaner.

2. Delivery to commence from 15th October 1934 at the rate of about 20,000 sleepers per month, and to be completed by the 15th January, 1935, for certain.

3. The tender, which may be submitted on the tenderer's own form for the whole or any portion of the quantity mentioned above, should be addressed to the "Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway, Morvi," Superscribed "Tender for Meter Gauge sleepers" and accompanied with Rs. 300 as Earnest money.

4. Tenders will be received in this office upto 5 p.m. on Tuesday the 11th September, 1934

STORES SUPERINTENDENT.
Morvi, dated 22-8-1934.
8817.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT PRINCESS STREET, KNOWN AS DEVKARAN MANSION.

A rare opportunity to Capitalists and Property-Owners.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for Messrs. Hiralal Amratlal and others, the Executors of the last Will of the late Mr. Devkaran Mulji Sanghavi, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY, the 20th September, 1934 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land together with the messuages, and buildings standing thereon, situate on Plots Nos. 72 to 83 of the Princess Street Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust, admeasuring about 6538 square yards according to the Cadastral Survey sheet and about 6481 square yards according to the documents bearing New Survey Nos. 1701 to 1708, 1696, 1723 and 1726 and Cadastral Survey No. 1038 of Bhuleshwar division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 1144 to 1148, 1155 to 1161, 1176, 1185 to 1192, 1194, 1195, 1238, 1303, 1304, 1307, to 1309, 1313 to 1315, 1322 to 1324 and 1330. Street Nos. 1 to 31, 31A, 2 to 8, 10, 38 to 58, 80, 33 to 79 and 2 to 4, 1 to 3, and 16A, 16B, 16C, 16D and bounded on the East by Mangaldas Road., on the South by Vithaldas Road, on the West by Patakwadi Road, and on the North by Princess Street.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Executors of the last Will of the late Mr. Devkaran Mulji Sanghavi at their office at No. 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

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Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners, on MONDAY, the 10th September, 1934, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Carnac Bridge, Goods Depot, booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of Grain, wheat, cotton seeds, goowar, grain and cotton sweepings, iron packages, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of booked consignments over which freight and wharfarge charges are due can be seen on any of the Notice Board in the Goods Shed, at Carnac Bridge Depot and at any of the important stations on the Broad Guage section of the B. B. & C. I Railway.

MENESSE & CO.

WIN Rs. 50,000

CHANCE OF A LIFE TIME!

Do you want to Win a Prize in "Versepics" Illustrated Weekly Competition? Consult or write "JALSU," Opp. Kalbadevi P.O., Bombay. Whole solution with intelligent possible alternatives given. CHARGES Re. 1.

SEE THE MOST SENSATIONAL PICTURE OF THE YEAR AT

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THREE SHOWS EVERY DAY
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THE GREATEST DRAMATIC HIT OF ALL TIME!

Now see this true story from real life! The real story of Robert E. Burns' two amazing escapes from a blood-stained hell —his endless flight from the memory of four great LOVES!

"I AM A FUGITIVE

FROM A CHAIN GANG"
WITH
PAUL MUNI
(Star of "Scarface.")
A WARNER BROS. MASTERPIECE.

ANOTHER ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY!

"MOROCCO NIGHTS"

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL DANCING—SINGING—MUSICAL REVUE EVER SEEN ENTIRELY IN TECHNICOLOUR
Beautiful Girls!
Lilting Music!!
Delightful Songs!!!

Next Saturday!

For Holy Days Of
JANMASHTMI

SAROJ MOVIETONE'S MIGHTY ROMANCE OF LOVE AND SACRIFICE

Aja-Meel

Featuring:
ASHRAF KHAN, SARDAR AKHTAR, ABDUL REHMAN KABULI, JANI BABU, ZEBUNISSA, etc.

at
GLOBE-TALKIES
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THIS WEEK
Running for 3rd week
Hindusthan's
DILARA
Featuring:
ASHRAF KHAN, SARDAR AKHTAR.
TIME: 2-45, 5-30, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

SPECIAL MORNING SHOW TO-MORROW SUNDAY AT 10 A. M.
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*Ginyo Maru	9000	30 Aug	11 Sept.
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Akita Maru	3817	26 Sept.	2 Oct.

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	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakone Maru	10500	29 Aug.
Suwa Maru	10700	13 Sept.

HONGKONG-SANFRANSCISCO

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
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"VIVA VILLA" STORY OF LANDLESS PEASANTRY

"RAINBOW OVER BROADWAY" (PATHE) —"I AM A FUGITIVE" (CARLTON)— "VIVA VILLA" (REGAL)—TARZAN (CAPITOL)

Rampiari and Billimoria in the Ranjit social talkie "Toofan Mail" at West End.

DOUBLE FEATURE— "I'LL TELL THE WORLD"

At The Excelsior

One of the fastest-moving and most fascinating comedy-dramas will be shown to-night at Excelsior theatre along with the famous Nandy's Review Vaudeville turn Phe'yrine of wide range of artists of various nations.

It was "I'll Tell the World," a Universal picture starring Lee Tracy, making a comeback in motion pictures.

The story has to do with the loves and adventures of the staff correspondents of world-wide newsgathering agencies as they race from continent to continent in search of comedy, tragedy,

Comes to the Excelsior this week.

thrills and triumphs, which they relay to the doorsteps of millions of homes each day.

Tracy and Roger Pryor, playing the role of rival newsgatherers, first clash when they "cover" the crash of a disabled Naval dirigible in northern Canada. Their rivalry continues in Europe when they try to find out why attempts are being made on the life of an ancient grand duke.

Tracy meets a girl he thinks is a young American and falls in love. The role is played by Gloria Stuart, beautiful blond Universal player who has made such rapid strides during the past two years. The girl turns out to be a royalist.

Briggs having scooped Brown on this feature, he really goes into action and shows what he can do. Before he has finished, he has snagged a revolution, has saved several lives, and has—well, see it yourself! No use spoiling it.

Onslow Stevens, Alec B. Francis, Lawrence Grant, Hugh Enfield are excellent in support of the stellar role. A fine job of direction from a script replete with laughs and tense moments, is credited to Edward Sedgwick.

"TUFAN MAIL"

At The West End

"Tufan Mail," Ranjit Movietone's production promises to be a great success. It was released last night.

It is a stunt-picture. There are gripping situations, intrigues, mystery, conflicting love and hatred

Mr. E. Billimoria and Miss Madhuri play the chief roles, other artists being Ishwarlal, Dixit, Ghori, Miss Rampyari, Miss Khatoon, Ram Apte and others.

"SUVARNA MANDIR"

At The Krishna

"Suvarna Mandir" continues for the third week at the Krishna. The ancient glories of India can be visualised, effective photography and clever lighting have done justice to the palatial sets.

Music is the next specially of this marvellous picture. Hirabai, Jyotsna Bhole and Padma have helped the picture.

A scene from "Devaki," coming this week to the Majestic.

"Viva Villa" with Wallace Beery in title role will run for another week at Regal.

TARZAN AND HIS MATE—5TH WEEK

At The Capitol

Bombay seems never to be satisfied with "Tarzan and His Mate." The Globe Theatres Ltd., after showing the picture for three weeks at the Regal and the whole of the last week at the Capitol with three shows a day to crowded audience have again decided to show it for the fifth and final week at the Capitol commencing this evening. There will be three shows daily at 4: 6-30 and 10 p.m

The Tarzan Picture seems to have caught the imagination of the public. People who have waited long and struggled hard for the ticket are never disappointed, for the scenes are so original and so inspiring. Perhaps the most breah-taking scene is the struggle of Jane (Maureen Sullivan), Tarzan's Mate with the lions. A young lady, attacked on all sides by lions, and her eventual triumph is something worth seeing. Her pluck and courage is something superhuman. She is possessed of a revolver, but she is short of gun powder. Any other person would have fainted due to sheer exhaustion and fear, but her presence of mind comes to her rescue. She has been in the forest long enough to know the weakness of lions and making the best of the opportunity, she comes out alive, out the blood-curdling struggle. This is only one of the many such breath-taking scenes which are to be seen, to be believed and appreciated. In conclusion the picture is a triumph of the talkie screen and no one should miss it

"DEVAKI"

At The Majestic

The Majestic Cinema is showing this week "Devaki" or "Krishna Janma" a mythological talkie The episode relates to that period of Indian history when Jarasandha was the paramount lord of India, and was intriguing with several other princes to bring them under his sway. King Ugrasena was the ruler of Mathura and his eldest son prince Kansa was wedded to the daughter of Jarasandha the Emperor of India. Jarasandha was an enemy of Aryan culture and took steps to eradicate it from the land. The prince Kansa who shared the views of Jarasandha followed suit, cast his father into the dungeon and took the reigns of Government, into his own hands but he found a opponent in Vasudeva, who put up a valient fight for popular cause. These episodes are nicely woven into the film. The leading role is played by Miss Dulari, ably assisted by Dattar, Jadhav, Sandow, Lanoo, and others.

"VIVA-VILLA"

The Story Of Landless Peasants

2ND WEEK AT REGAL

"The Birth of a Nation" for it is a fictional account of Villa and of the re-birth of Mexico as a great republic. It is a picture that should not be missed. Wallace Beery portrays Pancho Villa, the Mexican revolutionary leader whose name was a household word in the decade preceding the world war. In the part he gives the finest performance of his career. Tempestuous, merciless, brutal at times, yet strangely soft and shy in love, Beery's characterization has the fine shadings of genius. It re-establishes him as a great artist. "Viva Villa" has the tremendous flow of the few screen productions in history that truly deserve the term epic.

"I AM A FUGITIVE FROM A CHAIN GANG"

At The Carlton

"I Am a Fugitive from a Chain Gang," a Warner Bros. picture, starring Paul Muni, opens to-day at the Carlton Theatre. The picture is based on the novel by Robert E. Burns which caused so much comment recently, because of the incredible revelation of chain gang prison life.

Driven to desperation by the tortures of the whipping post and other cruelties, the fugitive, portrayed by Muni, makes his escapes and crosses to another state after almost unbelievable hardships. He made good under a new name only to be betrayed by a woman. There is no more touching figure imaginable, than this fugitive, yearning for love and home, skulking from place to place, not daring to show his face, a man without a country. Paul Muni, the famous "Scarface" of the screen, and noted for his fine interpretation of character on the stage, is said to give his best performance as this fugitive.

Glenda Farrell, who made such a hit in "Life Begins," play the role of the woman who betrays Burns, while Helen Vinson, is his real love. There are 37 speaking roles, 53 "bit" parts and more than 2,000 extras. The screen play was adapted by Sherida Gibney and Brown Holmes and directed by Mervyn LeRoy.

"STRIKE IT RICH"

At The Wellington

George Gee, Britain's most popular comedian can aptly be described as the "man of a hundred faces." This multifaced comedian is the star of the British Lion Super-Comedy "Strike It Rich," which is being screened this week at the Wellington. This masterpiece film is acclaimed as the funniest comedy ever produced by a British Studio for some years and deals with the adventures and misadventures of a down-trodden clerk, who suffers from a bad inferiority complex until he meets a "bump-reader" who tells him he is a second Napoleon. This information has the effect of getting him into many amusing scrapes. "Strike It Rich" is notable for the many catchy songs sung by George Gee and Gina Mals with delightful step dances and chorus among which the lilting songs hits "Can't You See What I Have Got"—"When I'm with you" and "You'll Strike It Rich" have already become very popular in England. Gina Malo of "Waltz Time" fame, Betty Ashell Davy Burnaby and an entirely all-British star cast is an added attraction on this superb and hilarious British Lion Musical Comedy.

"ALL MEN ARE ENEMIES"

At The Roxy

Like Richard Aldington's novel, on which it is based, the film version of "All Men are Enemies" is a treasure house of beauty which opens at Roxy this evening. An English boy and Viennese girl meet upon the beautiful Island of Capri. They fall in love and revel in the ecstacy of their romantic fulfillment. Cruelly separate by war, their efforts to keep in communication are frustrated. They seek each other after the conflict, and though their paths cross many times they do not meet and each is forced to give up the search as hopeless. After many tragic vicissitudes, each returns to Capri, with the hope of retrieving at least the solace of glorious memories. Their chance reunion there is the heart-thrilling culmination of an altogether delightful and inspiring story of undying love. Hugh Williams, handsome, debonair, is ideally cast as the sensitive young lover. Helen Twelvetree reveals newfound depths of dramatic talent in her interpretation of the heroine. Mona Barrie has her biggest screen role to date, and she portrays it admirably. Herbert Mundin contributes his unique brand of comedy. Others in the cast worthy of mention are Henry Stephenson, Walter Byron, Una O'Connor, Matt Moor, Halliwell Hobbes, Rafaela Ottiano and Mathilde Comont. George Fitzmaurice's direction is a triumph of sheer artistry.

'Rainbow over Broadway" comes to Pathe this week.

"RAINBOW OVER BROADWAY" GAY MUSICAL ROMANCE

At The Pathe

One of the gayest of the screen's long line of musical romances is "Rainbow Over Broadway," the new Chesterfield picture, which is presented for the first time at the 'Pathe' Theatre to-day.

Grace Hayes, a newcomer to the screen after many years on Broadway, stands out as a new bright star of the Hollywood firmament in a role that is made-to-order for her. Mae West had better look to her laurels, for this Hayes miss, who is not unlike Mae is something to write home about. Miss Hayes will be heard from in a big way soon again.

"Rainbow Over Broadway" is all about Judy and Bob Chibbins, her brother, who find that writing popular songs is not at it's cracked up to be. Their job, selling and demonstrating music at a Kansas City five-and-ten-cent. store, makes going particularly tough, for step-mama Trixie Valleron is given to untold extravagances. Opportunity seems to come their way, however, when Don Hayes, a nationally famous orchestra leader and an old friend, stops in to see them on his way back to New York from California. Mama, though, cuts in on the party when the youngsters are trying to interest Don in their songs, and, though her intrusion adds much to the gaiety of the picture, it seems to doom the kids to a five-and-ten-cent. life in Kansas City.

Don, however, gets a big idea Trixie is it. He brings the family to New York where Trixie's burlesque technique wows New York's smartest night club and puts the entire family in the money.

"RUPLEKHA"

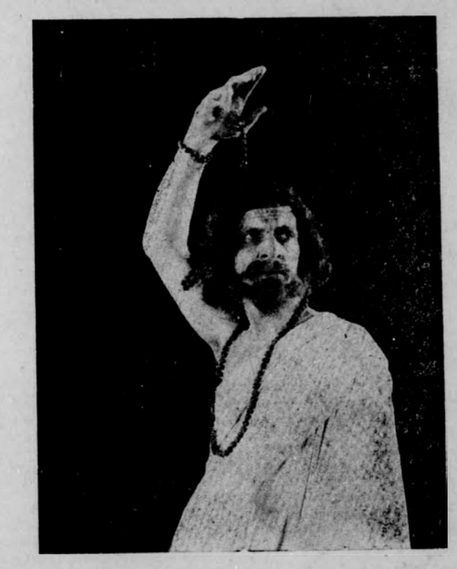
At The Minerva

Ratanbai and Saigal of the New Theatres fame and Pahari Sanyal in his first really big chance appeared in "Ruplekha" at the Minerva from Friday the 24th August.

The story deals with the rustics land to metropolitan life—The background is provided by the legendry period of Emperor Asoka's reign.

A high standard of photography and recording is maintained in Ruplekha. The director is Kumar Promothesh Barua is a Bengali artiste.

A scene from "Ruplekha" now running at the Minerva.



Jal Khambata in the role of Rajguru Shukracharya in "Vaman Avatar" to be released shortly at Super Talkies.

SKIPPING ROPE GIVES CLUE TO MURDER

Man Arrested At Lahore As Suspect Who Confesses Guilt Before Magistrate

While the Delhi Police are still groping in the dark about the murder of Mr. Gulal Chand, Advocate, another, equally mysterious murder of a Delhi merchant, who was on his way to Calcutta, in a railway train, has been solved by the Railway Police and the alleged murderer put under arrest.

A decomposed body, found in the compartment of a train at Mughal Sarai, by a sweeper, an envelope bearing the address of a Simla Firm and a skipping rope, were the clues which made the Police officers journey up and down the Punjab and the U. P. and the story of their investigations reads like a page of fiction.

It was on June 26 last, that a sweeper, while cleaning a train at the Mughal Sarai Station, noticed the body of a man lying in a pool of blood in the servants' compartment of a second-class bogie. He informed the Railway Police of this gruesome find and they failed to get any clue to the identity of the deceased, despite vigorous enquiries, says the "Hindustan Times."

They took possession of an envelope found in the pocket of the deceased and also a skipping rope, found in the bedding of the deceased. After removing his clothes, they sent the body for 'post mortem' examination. The 'post mortem' revealed that death had occurred due to the battering of the head. The body was then cremated and the case handed over to the Railway Police for further investigation.

Skipping Rope Clue.

Khan Sahib Hakim Sayeed Hussain, Inspector, C.I.A., was summoned from Allahabad and entrusted with the investigation of the case. Taking the envelope and the skipping-rope, the officer journeyed to Simla as the envelope contained the address of Messrs. Waryam Singh and Sons, Simla. The management of the firm were shown the letter, but they failed to throw any light on the matter. Hundreds of typed letters were daily received by the firm, how could they possibly know of the address of the sender of this particular letter? Then all of a sudden, the keen eyes of the officer noticed a skipping-rope displayed in an almyrah by the firm, which bore a striking resemblance to the one he had on his person. He produced the skipping-rope from his pocket, and then asked the firm from where they had purchased the skipping-ropes, or if they could tell him the name of the person to whom they had sold the same. As once came the answer that they had purchased the articles from Mr. Manohar Lal Handa of Delhi. The officer noted down the address of Mr. Manohar Lal Handa and came down to Delhi. Here he made enquiries from Handa's father about his son. The officer was told that Mr. Handa left Delhi for Calcutta on June 26 by the train in which his body was found. When the clothes removed from the person of the deceased were shown to his father, he was stunned. It was only then he learnt that his son had been murdered.

Accused's Confession.

Now what about the murderer and the motive which led him to perpetrate this horrible crime? The Police made vigorous enquiries till the middle of July, when the officers investigating the case heard that a Sub-Inspector at Gurdaspur knew of some murder committed in a railway train in U.P.

Sub-Inspector Nur Ahmed of the C.I.A. went to Gurdaspur and learnt from the Police there that a constable knew of the affair. The constable, who had gone to Multan was called to Gurdaspur by an urgent telegram and when questioned he said that one Ram Payare, while under the influence of liquor told him that he had murdered a man near Tundla and robbed him of about Rs. 73. The constable was sent to arrest Ram Payare and it was on August 10 that the Police arrested Ram Payare at Lahore. He was produced before a Magistrate and remanded in custody. When confronted with the evidence the Police had collected against him, Ram Payare confessed his guilt, and he was brought to Delhi.

He was produced before Rai Bahadur Sant Ram, Honorary Magistrate, who recorded his confession, according to which he declared that he had committed the murder between Tundla and Shakuabad on the night of June 26.

It is understood Ram Payare will be transferred to Agra, where he will be tried on a charge of murder.

LAST DATE OF SENDING ENTRY FORMS 12-9-1934.

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The examination will take place at Ujjain or Ajmer in the last week of March.

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Tuition fee Rs. 200, Examination fee Rs. 35, Registration fee Rs. 5. All fees are payable strictly in advance.

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We have fifty per cent results to our credit in the year 1934.

Text books and other detailed information on enrolment.

POONA TRAIN MURDER STILL UNSOLVED

Railway Police Fail To Trace Assassin Or Identify Victim

The Delhi Police left no stone unturned to trace the alleged murderer of a merchant in a railway carriage, and their efforts have been rewarded. A similar crime was committed in the Poona Passenger train on April 27 when a third class passenger was brutally done to death, and his body found in a lavatory by a sweeper, who was cleaning out the carriage at a siding. Four months have elapsed since the crime took place but the railway police have not been able to trace the assassin.

Although the victim's features were clear and no effort had been made to obliterate traces of the crime, the police have made no headway in their investigation. They have not even identified the murdered man. In such a case the services of the Bombay C. I. D. could have been utilised as was done in Delhi, but the railway police probably think they need no assistance.

Perhaps the fact that the victim was a third class passenger has not stirred the police to great activity. The instance of the Delhi Train Murder serves to show that the police in the mofusil are adopting the latest scientific methods to trace criminals, and leave nothing to chance. It is time that the railway police in Western India bestirred themselves.

WEANING STUDENTS AWAY FROM TERRORISM

Police Approach Teachers And Give Them Tips

MYMENSINGH, Aug. 21.

The headmasters and several other teachers, secretaries, members of the Managing Body and guardians of some of the students of the City School and the Mrittunjoy School were invited on August 19 by the Assistant Superintendent of Police to a meeting held in the Hall of the Central Co-operative Bank.

Addressing those present the A. S. P. (who is in charge of the District Intelligence Branch) asked the teachers to take adequate care of their pupils during school hours with a view to ensuring that they did not fall into the trap of the terrorists whose practice was to seduce young men, and convert them into the trap and convert them inta the revolutionary creed. The A.S.P. presented to the headmasters of the two institutions two lists of several young men whose movements, he said, he had reasons to take exception to.—A.P.

CHURCH GATE GRIEVANCE

Revolving Wicket Gates Must Go

The following letter signed by many passengers has been addressed to the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, regarding the Revolving Wicket Gates at the Churchgate Station.

"We beg to draw your attention to the fact that thousands of suburban passengers are daily put to considerable trouble and inconvenience, owing to the present process of compelling them to pass in and out through the revolving wicket gate erected at the Churchgate Station, with a view to check and examine tickets and passes etc. Large crowds gather on the platform due to extremely slow process of letting the passengers out through these gates, and much valuable time is lost.

At the same time, when some passengers do not keep their tickets ready the rest of the crowd has to wait on the platform until the former satisfy the ticket collectors on duty.

In these circumstances, ticket examiners very often get irritated and lose their temper in their conduct towards passengers.

From the experience of both the Railway Administration and the passengers, this system is regarded as nothing but dilatory and inconvenient, in as much as it has hardly served a useful purpose.

When the new station was built, it was definitely stated that more facilities would be accorded to the travelling public, but it is found that inconvenience and harassment are what they get at present.

The Authorities are well aware of these facts, but pretend to ignore and generally lend a deaf ear to the complaints of the passengers.

OPEN COLLAPSIBLE DOOR.

A collapsible door has been provided in the middle of the wicket gates, which is rarely kept open. It is therefore suggested that the same be opened in the morning for the use of passengers who generally happen to be office-goers in order to save their valuable time.

Will the Authorities concerned take this matter seriously in hand and redress the grievances of the public by changing over the present annoying process to a more rational system as adopted by the G. I. P. Railway at Victoria Terminus where an equal number of passengers travel without being put to annoyance and inconvenience

In the circumstances we suggest that the present wicket gates be dispensed with, and open collapsible gates be erected for the benefit of the public.

MONSOON STRONG IN WEST U. P.

Depression Over Chota Nagpur Shifts

POONA, Aug. 24.

Yesterday's depression over Chota Nagpur has moved further northwestwards, and now lies over East Central India and East United Provinces The monsoon has been strong in and around West United Provinces and East Central India, and is strengthening in Burma. Raifall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, East Central India, West Central Provinces and Konkan, and local in Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, West Central India, East Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, East Rajputana, Malabar and North Madras Coast, while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Gujarat and Bombay Deccan

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Amherst, six inches; Tavoy, five; Kyaukpyu, two; Mergui one and half; Toungoo, one; Darjeeling, one and half; Saugor nine; Dehra Dun, Jubbulpore and Sutna, three; Cawnpore, Guna and Nowgong, two; Agra and Mussooree one and half; Roorkee and Jhansi, one; Delhi, two; Jaipur, one and half; Mahableshwar three! and Khandala, one.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in West Central Provinces, and will extend and increase in West Central India, East Rajputana, West United Provinces and East and North Punjat and in Burma.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Locally heavy rain will occur in Burma, and from West Central India to the West United Provinces, and in and near the Punjab Hills during the next 36 hours—A P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, Aug. 24.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 24-8-34 Colaba Point 0.10"; Fort 0.30"; J. J Hospital 0.08"

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 62.88"; Fort 84.72"; J. J. Hospital 70.40".

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 52.49"; Fort 59.56"; J. J. Hospital 56.04".

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 Colaba Point 41.55"; Fort 66.48"; J. J. Hospital 48.42"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 43.86".

SUTTA KHEL IN PAREL

Rs. 300 Paid Out In One Day On 4 Anna Bets

The appalling extent to which sutta gambling is prevalent even among the poor and the working classes was revealed in a glaring fashion in a sensational gambling case before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, on Tuesday last, in which severe sentences were passed against two accused who ran a gaming house in the passage of the ground floor of the Rajanna Building in Parel.

Sub-Inspector Pathan of the C.I.D., conducted the raid which might be easily considered one of the few remarkable in the sorry tale of the sutta gambling evil, for the damaging slips and notebooks, he recovered at the time of the raid.

Suleman Mohomed, a millworker, Mohomed Usman, a labourer and Khwaja Hussain, a mason were the three accused who were found guilty and convicted by the Magistrate.

They were charged with having assisted in conducting a common gaming house in the passage of the ground floor of the Rajanna Building situated at Parel and thereby committing an offence punishable under Sec. 4 (c)—IV—87.

The articles recovered during the raid included eight marked 4-anna coins, notebooks and sutta slips and nearly Rs. 18 in cash.

Ex. C on which the Magistrate relied in convicting the accused was a quarter-sheet of foolscap paper in which about a hundred names of the persons and the various amounts paid were entered in a neat and clear manner.

The exhibit further showed a grand total of nearly 303 rupees which was the amount paid to the winners. The names of those who guessed wrong, were scored off with a pencil.

The three accused pleaded guilty.

In sentencing the accused, the Magistrate said, "Accused No. 1 and 2 seem to carry on gambling on a considerably large scale. The slip (Ex. C) shows that Rs. 300 were paid to the winners on one day."

The Magistrate therefore ordered the first and the second accused to pay a fine of Rs. 200 each or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 3 weeks.

The third accused was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 10 or one week simple imprisonment in default.

The informant would benefit to the extent of Rs. 40, ordered the Magistrate.

Mr. C. B. Velkar conducted the prosecution

PT. SHARMA PASSES SLEEPLESS NIGHT

The medical report of Pandit Ramchandra Sharma, issued this morning by Dr. Dhruv states that Panditji passed the whole night without sleep. Rectal saline was attempted but he refused to take it.

The Pandit has become very weak, to-day being the 21st day of his fast. He is observing complete silence.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 24th August 1934. Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours + 004 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.1 degrees 0.1 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.1 degrees 1.4 (above normal)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 p.c

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 162 miles.

Velocity of mixiumum gust of wind during 24 hours 27 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.10 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 13.06 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 62.92 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 24TH AUG. 1934.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.5 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.96 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.76 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level..

THE INEVITABLE CHOICE OF DISCRIMINATING BUYERS

"Mysore Crepes," "Mysore Satins," "Mysore Georgettes"

are all made out of PURE MYSORE SILK in the

GOVERNMENT SILK WEAVING FACTORY,----Mysore.

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You will Agree that

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AGENTS

Messrs RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM & Co., 81, Princess Street, Post Box No. 2100, Bombay 2. (for Bombay Presidency).

Messrs. MALLIKS, No 5, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta (for Bengal Assam, Bihar and Orissa).

Messrs. GOKALCHAND KHANNA & CO Swadeshi Cloth Merchants, Delhi Cloth Market, Laxmi Bazar Gate, Queen's Road, Delhi. (for Delhi and United Provinces).

Messrs HANSRAJ DINANATH, Anarkali St., Lahore. (Selling Agents for the Punjab).

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They are as good as long as your line lasts. Mysore Insulators have high Electrical value, strength and ruggedness.

Further Particulars can be had from The MANAGER,
GOVERNMENT PORCELAIN FACTORY, Malleswaram P. O., Bangalore.

QUEBEC PLANES AID DEVELOPMENT

Modern Aerial Transport Spurs Conquest Of Rich Wilderness

Zooming northward from the mellowed cities of Montreal and Quebec, airplanes to-day are telescoping decades in hastening the economic conquest of the rich, but stubborn, wilderness which stretches through the upper reaches of the vast Provinces of Quebec.

Those who think of Canada in terms of unfished lakes, unfenced moose preserves and vast tracts of forest, will find it hard to realize that each week scheduled airplanes fly over this trackless land a distance equal to a journey around the world at the equator, and that in the past seven years planes have flown 8,500,000 miles, carrying tons of mail, express, and passengers without a single passenger fatality on any of their regular daylight services.

These commercial hauls of fish are weighed by the ton, but the accessibility by plane of the myriad lakes and trout streams in upper Quebec has proved a tremendous boon to sportsmen also.

One hotel, for example, operates a sister ship of the ocean-spanning airplane the Fremen, for fishing parties bound for the best casting spots. A whole party climbs aboard, flies 500 miles to the flashing gem of a secluded lake, and literally fills the plane with fat, hitherto unmolested trout.

The airplane also is playing a prominent role in the gold mining regions, once reached only by burro or snowshoes.

Men and equipment are now flown into the mining districts, so accelerating the work of production that officials estimate modern aerial transportation has set the clock of mining development ahead at least 50 years.

Guardians Urged To Watch Wards' Actions

TAMLUK, Aug. 21.

A meeting of the students of the Mahisadal Raj H. E. School and their guardians was held yesterday under the presidentship of Rai Sambhu Charan Datta Bahadur, O.B.E., vice-chairman of the Midnapore District Board. The Rai Bahadur, Rai Saheb Sesadhar Das and Mr. Nagendra Nath Roy spoke on the evils of terrorism and appealed to their audience to do their best to check its spread and also to eradicate it from the society. The guardians were urged so to direct their wards as would make them good and useful citizens in their later life.—A.P.

FACILITIES FOR TOURISTS & BUSINESSMEN

B. B. & C. I. Rly. Co. Devises Fresh Scheme

With a view to popularise travelling and sight seeing the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway have devised several schemes which perhaps are not widely known to the public.

They are running Excursion Trains for tourists who desire to see the principal places of interest and particularly college and school boys who learn a lot in history and geography can gain first-hand knowledge by personal visits to places of historical and geographical interest.

Last year the railway company ran an Excursion train which carried 350 passengers who travelled all over India and saw a number of places of interest. This scheme was taken advantage of by a high school in Ahmedabad who sent a number of boys to show them places about which they are taught in books.

Group Travelling

The Bombay High Schools where there are thousands of boys have a good opportunity to take advantage of this facility.

The advantage in group travelling is that for a bogey of 120 seats, the railway company charge only for 50 seats. They allowed besides twenty free passes for servants so that they may look after the comforts of the passengers and also cook food for them, if they so desire. For this facility a bogey of 300 seats must be reserved. This solves the problem of catering for the excursionists.

Then there are some who want to have a season ticket for a long distance travel. For instance, a business man staying at Palghar, Balsar or Surat would like to attend his business during day time in Bombay as well as stay with the family at night. If this kind of passengers were to come to Bombay and go back to their families the same day, they would trave twice a day on the railway, or sixty times in a month. The railway Company, however, charges such season ticket holders for only 28 fares for the whole month instead of 60 fares as would be the case if they were to travel every day to and from Bombay to their destination at ordinary fares, say for instance from Bombay to Bulsar.

Then there are those who want to go away for week-ends only. The Company issues tickets at special concession for week-ends. These, however, are only for first and second class passengers.

For other excursionists who go on long journeys, special arrangements are made so as to give them home comforts. They have abundance of water, lights kept in the train if detached on a siding and sanitary arrangement adequately looked after.

These are a few of the amenities described to a "Sentinel" representative by the Publicity Superintendent of the Railway. Fuller details of these and other facilities can be obtained on application to the Company's bureaus.

CONGRESS AND LABOUR

Time Has Come To Define Attitude Towards Latter's Struggles

LAL BAUG FLAG SALUTATION

Under the auspices of the "F" Ward Congress Committee, the monthly flag salutation ceremony was performed on Friday morning at Lal Maidan.

Mr. Jinabhai Joshi, President of the Ward Committee, unfurled the flag and addressed the gathering on the importance and prestige of the flag.

Sjt. S. K. Patil, addressing next, referred to the re-arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and observed that the incident was bound to create a wave of universal indignation throughout the country.

CONGRESS AND LABOUR.

Commenting on the differences between Congress and industrial workers Mr. Patil remarked that these differences were imaginary. He did not know if there were any differences in their objective. After all the objective was the same and it was to achieve national independence. Once they accomplished that there would be time enough to decide its form and shape.

After Messrs Kashi Prasad Sinh, S. B. Mahadeshwar and V. N. Patankar had addressed the meeting, Mr. Kerker said the time had come for the Congress to define its attitude towards the working class struggle.

Mr. L. V. Kondaji proposed a vote of thanks to the president and the various Volunteer Corps dfor their co-operation.

SIMLA KALIBARI BUILDING FUND.

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

The following further donations have been received by the Hon. Secretary of the Simla Kalibari towards the Building Fund of the Institution:—

Sir Harisanker Paul, Calcutta Rs. 1,001; The Hon'ble Maharaja Jagadish Nath Ray of Dinajpur Bengal Rs. 500; Mr. Radha Kissen Motilal of Calcutta Rs 400; Total Rs 1,901.—United Press.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 1, 1990.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 14, 1353.
Parsi: Aspandad 23, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 22m
Sunset: 7h. 0m.
High Water: 12-14; 15-9
Low Water: 5-45; 18-22.
S. S. "Carthage" with English Mails sails at 1 p.m.
Maharashtra Music Conference, Blavatsky Lodge, 4 p.m.
Rugby: Cathedral Old Boys v. Bombay Gymkhana 'B', Oval, 5-45 p.m.
Catholic Students' Union: Fifteenth Anniversary Social Gathering at the Sir C. J. Ha".
Y. M. C. A. (Student Branch): Public lecture on "The going off the gold standard and the reconstruction scheme in U. S. A.," by Professor C. N. Vakil, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, August 28.

Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 29.

Y. M. C. A. (Student Branch): Public lecture on "Oxford" by Mr. Frank Morais, Bowen Memorial Hall Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

MASS AT BYCULLA CHURCH.

His Excellency Mar Ivanios, Archbishop of Trivandrum will say Mass at Gloria Church, Byculla to-morrow (Sunday) the 26th current at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

CIRCULAR.

A meeting of the Head Masters' Association will be held at the Imperial High School, Minerva Mansion, Charni Road Junction, Bombay today (Saturday) at 5 p.m.

WOMEN GRADUATES MEET.

The Bombay Presidency Women Graduates' Union will be "At Home" to meet the new Women Graduates at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpati to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m.

PUBLIC HARIKIRTAN IN KHAR.

Under the auspices of the Khar Kelavani Mandal, the well-known Kirtankar of Kathiawar, Mr. Kameshwar Purnashanker will perform a Harikatha in Sharda Mandir (at the Junction of 1st and 19th Road) at 8-30 p.m (on Saturday).

THE BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

A public lecture by Mr. Ardeshir N. Bilimoria Editor "Cherag" of Navsari will be delivered in Guiarati at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, today (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Subject:—"Our Superstitions" (in the Light of Science).

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. S. V. Parulekar, M.A., will deliver a lecture on "Indian Labour Problem" and Prof. S. G. Beri, M.A., on "Industrial Revolution and its Social Effects" at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"I'll Tell the World" Daily at 5-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday 3-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Viva Villa" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.
ROXY—"All Men are Enemies" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Tarzan and His Mate" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"I am a Fugitive" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday Morning Show at 10 a.m.
PATHE—"Rainbow over Broadway" Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday Morning Show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Strike it Rich" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Toofan Mail" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Dilara" Daily at 5-30 8, and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Ruplekha" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 3 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Suvarna Mandir" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Dukhtar-e-Hind" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 3 p.m.
PALACE—"Tarzan, The Ape-Man" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday Morning Show at 10-30 a.m.
EDWARD—"Speak Easily" and "Yankee Don" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday Morning Show at 10 a.m.
MAJESTIC—"Devaki or Krishnajanma". Time as usual.
KOHINOOR—"Chandu the Magician" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday 2-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

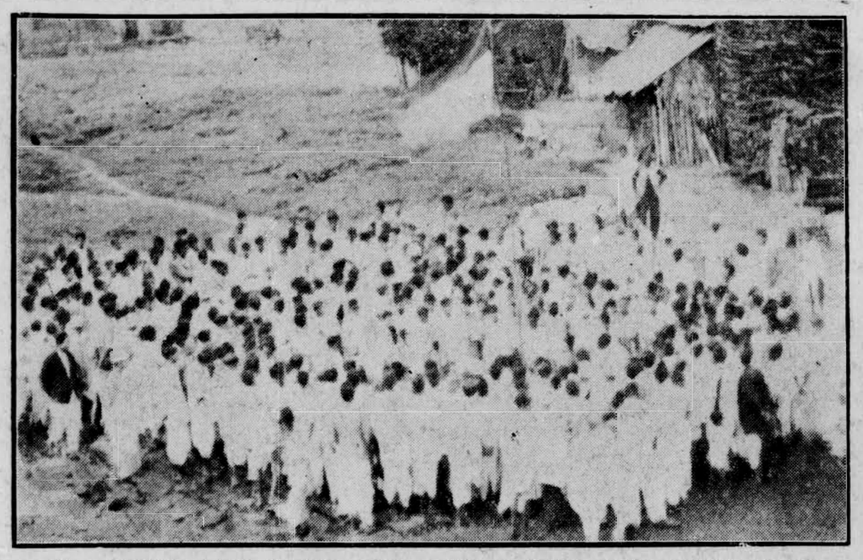
12 noon Indian Musical Hour. 1-0 p.m. Bombay market: Available rates. European Lunch Time Music.
5 p.m. Relay of Music from Regal Cinema. 6 p.m. Children's Hour. 6-30 p.m. Mbo Kaka—Stories in Hindi. 8 p.m. Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory. 9 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin 9-10 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-30 p.m. A Message to the Calcutta Broadcasting Station—By the Station Director. 9-35 p.m. Light music. Tarabai. 11 p.m. Close down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin 7-30 p.m. The Belfast Wireless Orchestra, from a Belfast studio. 8 p.m. Tattoo music, a programme of gramophone records. 8-30 p.m. A Visit to the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, a talk by Mr C. Maiden. 8-45 p.m. The Midland Studio Orchestra, from a Birmingham studio. 9-15 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. Harold Ramsay at the organ of the Granada, Tooting, London. 10-30 p.m. News Bulletin. 11 p.m. A sports talk. 9-45 p.m. Dance music.

POSTAL NOTICE

Parcels for Germany direct S.S. "Wartenfels" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. on Monday the 27th August 1934.



Scene of National Flag Salutation ceremony held on Lalbagh Maidan on Friday morning.

NATIONAL FLAG SALUTATION

In Fort

The monthly flag salutation ceremony of 'A' Ward will be performed to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. at Manordas St. Fort, Bombay.

At Bhuleshwar

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, the monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony will take place to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee Office, Chotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road, near Bhangwadi Theatre, when Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B.P.C.C. will hoist the Flag.

Messrs. Nagindas T. Master, K. M. Munshi, Sunderdas Morarji, Mulraj Karsondas, Abid Ali Jaferbhai, S. K. Patil and others will speak.

At Gowalia Tank

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, the monthly Flag Salutation will be held at Gowalia Tank Maidan, to-morrow (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.).

Smt. Perinben Captain will preside on the occasion and Messrs. S. K. Patil, D. S. Babrekar, P. R. Lele and Smt. Lilavati Munshi will address the meeting.

"STUDENTS PUBLIC MEETING".

Under the auspices of Mangrol Students Union a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the arbitrary action of the Head Master of the Coronation High School (Mangrol), to condemn the Sheikh Saheb's policy on the cow slaughter question, to congratulate Pandit Ramchandra Sharma "Vira" who observed fast unto death.

Sirdar Jamayat Singh has kindly consented to preside.

Place:—
Shree Mangrol Shrimali Samaj Hall 263, Frere Road, Fort.

GATHERING AT RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM

A small gathering of ladies and gentlemen will be held at the Ramakrishna Ashram Khar, at 8-30 a.m. on Sunday in honour of Swami Akhilananda, member of the Ramakrishna Mission in charge of the Vedanta centre at Providence, U. S. A., who arrived in Bombay on Thursday by the Italian mail boat. The gathering will be addressed by the Swami Swami Akhilananda is accompanied by three American ladies who have come to India on a tour.

MEETING OF GOWD SARASWATS

A public meeting of members of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman community of Kanara and Karnatak districts as well as of Kerala, residents in Bombay, will be held at 4 p.m. on Sunday the 26th inst. at the Sri Kashi Math, Walkeshwar, to approve of the draft constitution for an association of the community, as well as to consider various proposals for the economic and social welfare of the community. All Kanara and Kerala Gowd Saraswats are cordially invited to the meeting.

UNEMPLOYED MUSLIMS HELPING SOCIETY.

The Secretary, Unemployed Muslims Helping Society, Dongri Street, Ghoolamali Alibhai Building, Bombay, 9 writes:—

The society requires the help of Young Muslim Volunteers. Those who desire to help their poor and unemployed brethren are requested to register their names as volunteers of this Society.

"CAPERS AND CHORDS".

Reverting to the paragraph in Friday's issue of our paper in the "In and Around Bombay" column, about Capers and Chords to be staged at the Royal Opera House in aid of Bihar Relief Fund it should be pointed out that the morning performance on the 25th instant, is an "Extra performance for children, necessitated by considerable advance booking for the main performance of Capers and Chords, at the Royal Opera House on Thursday, (30th August), at 6-30 p.m."

ANTI-LABOUR BILL CONDEMNED

G. I. P. Railway Workers Protest

(From A Correspondent.)

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Branch of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union was held on Thursday in 'Nappoo Hall' Matunga, Mr. S. H. Jhabvala presiding.

Most of the prominent Labour leaders of Bombay were present.

After passing the annual report, the election of office-bearers for the new year took place. Messrs. Jhabvala and Harishchandra Chaudhari, were unanimously elected President and Secretary of the Bombay Branch.

The meeting then passed resolutions fully supporting the demands as formulated at the Annual Conference held at Bhusaval; to remedy railway workers' grievances.

ANTI-LABOUR BILL.

In the opinion of the meeting the Trade Dispute Conciliation Bill, now on the anvil of the Bombay Legislative Council, is intended to crush the Trade Unions in the Presidency by depriving the workers of their fundamental right to strike and picket for the realisation of their demands ,which can never be achieved by means of mere conciliation at the hands of an officer appointed by the Government under the provisions of the proposed Bill.

Messrs. Zulmiram, Inamdar, H. V. Chaudhary and Karandikar spoke on the resolutions. Messrs. Khedgikar, Marcel Fernandes and Miss Kara also addressed the meeting.

Maharashtra Provincial Music Conference

The session for discussion and reading of papers will begin at 3 p.m. to-day (Saturday).

The following artistes will sing at the First Concert of the Fifth Session of the Maharashtra Music Conference:

Prof. R. G. Joshi.
Prof. Dhundiraj Paluskar.
Prof. Vamanrao Padhey.
Prof. Vinayakrao Patwardhan.
Mr. V. H. Deshpande and Prof. Azmat Hussein

The Concert will be held at the Blavatsky Hall to-day (Saturday), at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Dr. Bhaskar Patel Resumes Practice

Dr. Bhaskar Patel, who was recently released from jail as a Civil Disobedience prisoner, has resumed his practice at his consulting room Dina Building, Queen's Road, Marine Lines.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting for congratulating successful Christian students will be held under the auspices of the Indian Christian Association to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. in the American Mission High School Hall, Byculla, when the Baba Padmanji Scholarship will be awarded the Easter Mela Prizes Distributed.

NARAYAN PARAMAHANSA MEMORIAL.

Under the auspices of the Brahma Sri Narayan Paramahansa memorial committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the "Ready Money" Mansion, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay to celebrate the birth day of H. H. The Late Shri Narayan Gurudev of Malabar.

Mr. M. Karuvan will preside.

PUBLIC MEETING

A meeting will be held at Hira Bag, C P. Tank Road at 5 p.m. to-day (Saturday) to do honour to Shankerbhai Patel, the son of Mr. Parbhudas Patel, Member of the Baroda State Legislative Assembly and the first from Kadi Prant who has returned from England after passing his examination of Bar-at-Law. Seth Chinubhai Narainlal, has kindly consented to preside.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

The Waiter With A Certificate!

It happened the other day in a restaurant.

The writer was having a bite alone in a corner. The waiter stepped towards him gently and enquired if he was too busy. The writer assured him that he could feel at home if he wanted his help in any manner.

He retired for a few minutes and returned with what looked like a scrap of paper. It was neat and he carefully read: "The University of ....." A glance at it showed that he was a matriculation certificate holder, that he passed in 1933 with Sanskrit as his "other language."

He then put it to the writer if it would be possible for him to get a job any where in the city or outside. He had no parents and since the time he passed the Matriculation examination, he had been roaming about in the streets of the City and he found only one shelter and that was a restaurant, where he was engaged as a waiter for a miserable consideration.

This incident is one of the myriads which are not known to the public for the simple reason that education, while it teaches the young men how to starve for lack of employment, also instils in them a sense of self-respect and they never open their mouths for aught that may happen to them.

The University Senate on Wednesday passed a resolution demanding from Government and other public bodies better recognition of its degrees. But is the University content with passing such a resolution in the matter of relieving the unemployment of the educated?

Broadcasting For School-Children

A report says: "Over four thousand schools in Great Britain listen regularly to the B.B.C. School broadcasts and over two hundred thousand copies of the pamphlets which are provided for each course for use by individual children have been sold each term."

The report further says: "At the outset the B.B.C., which itself has no official status in the field of education, would have been glad to place its resources at the disposal of those officially concerned with education, in order that the potentialities of the new medium for use in schools might be explored by experts.

"At present the work is carried out by a Central Council which, on the basis of voluntary service by educational administrators and teachers, but financed entirely by the B.B.C., provides the educational directive for school broadcasting."

Applying all this to Bombay it would be interesting to learn where the thousands of the city school-children stand with regard to education by the radio. Except for some items of broadcasting in the evening, the schools as such do not have facilities for reception.

The Corporation could do something in the matter but none seems to be taking care of the children.

There are hundreds of philanthropists in the city who found huge endowments. Will they realise that there is scope for philanthropy and munificent generosity in this direction for the sake of the children?

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Meeting Of Sub-Committees

(Through the Publicity Bureau, Reception Committee).

The following Sub-Committees will meet at the Congress House, to-day (Saturday) at the time noted against the same:

Finance Sub-Committee 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)
Mess Sub-Committee 6 p.m. (S.T.)
President's Reception Sub-Committee 7 p.m. (S.T.)

B. P. C. C. ELECTION COMPLAINTS

To-day (Saturday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) complaints from Bhuleshwar (C) Ward and at 4 p.m. (S.T.) those from Parel (F) Ward will be enquired into. Complainants from these Wards are requested to be present at the enquiry with such evidence as they desire to adduce. Other persons interested in the enquiry may also attend with the permission of the President.

WOMAN SUSTAINS FATAL BURNS

Jury Gives Verdict Of Suicide

A verdict of suicide was returned on the inquest held touching the death of Dhanubai, wife of Nanabhai residing at Lamington Road, who died on Tuesday morning as the result of burns. The deceased was in indifferent state of health.

On Tuesday morning, her relatives were awakened by the barking of a dog and found the deceased enveloped in flames. A naked lamp, and a box of matches were found near her. The flames were put out and the deceased was removed to the J J Hospital where she died subsequently.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide.

The CAPITOL For the 5th & Final Week.
DAILY THREE SHOWS
At 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Primitive Lovers in a Paradise of Peril !

The roaring jungle-run wild in this greatest Tarzan thriller of them all!

TARZAN AND HIS MATE
Johnny WEISSMULLER

LOOK OUT FOR THE OPENING OF OUR HOLIDAY SPECIAL:
BERT WHEELER ROBT WOOLSEY
in HIPS, HIPS, HOORAY

The REGAL 2ND LIBERTY WEEK
To-day & To-morrow & Holidays at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m. only

A PEOPLE'S BATTLE AGAINST OPPRESSION!
THE GREATEST EPIC OF ADVENTURE ON THE SCREEN!
A wonderful story filmed against a Mexican background and unfolded in a series of episodes drawn
WITH
PICTORIAL SPLENDOUR & POWERFUL DRAMA
A Mighty Thrill in every line!

Viva VILLA!
with FAY WRAY LEO CARRILLO and a host of others!
WALLACE BEERY

PATHE CINEMA
THE FINEST & MOST UP-TO-DATE CINEMA IN BOMBAY.
THE ONLY THEATRE USING THE LATEST HIGH INTENSITY ROSS ARCS PRODUCING PERFECTLY WHITE LIGHT ON THE SCREEN
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SUNDAY MORNING 10 A.M.

A SPARKLING NEW MUSICAL ROMANCE
GAIETY, GIRLS and LAUGHTER
5 NEW SONGS By ALBERT YONTILZER

"LET'S GO PLACES & DO THINGS"
"WHILE I'M IN THE MOOD"
"DANCE MY BLUES AWAY"
"LOOK UP NOT DOWN"

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1934

TEMPLE ENTRY

The withdrawal of the Temple Entry Bill by Mr. Ranga Iyer was not altogether unexpected. It was rumoured several days ago that as Government were determined to oppose the Bill the accommodating Mr. Ranga Iyer might oblige them by withdrawing it altogether. Mr. Ranga Iyer himself is not worth much discussion but his Bill and the issues involved in it deserve careful consideration. Though the present Bill is withdrawn a new one of nearly the same scope will not be long in being moved by far worthier persons in the new Assembly. After all, in the present Assembly Mr. Ranga Iyer's Bill had little chance when Government and the orthodox combined to oppose it. And even if the Bill had passed its first reading it had no chance of being put on the Statute Book during the life of the present Assembly.

Government's Opposition

Despite its ultimate withdrawal Mr. Ranga Iyer's Bill has served some useful purpose. It has made temple entry a live issue all over the country. It has shown that the opposition to reform from the orthodox is keener and more wide-spread than the reformers first believed and has consequently taught the latter how best to proceed in their future propaganda. Finally the Bill has shown how little can be expected from Government in such a matter. Sir Henry Craik stated in opposing the Bill that the opinions received from the public showed that an overwhelming majority was opposed to the Bill. If the remark is well-founded, the reformers have truly been caught napping. In several places they certainly failed to do justice to themselves, relying too much on the influence of Gandhiji and the justice of their cause. But under modern conditions legislation, like elections, often benefits those who are most active propagandists.

Reformers' Responsibility

The chief argument urged by the orthodox against the Bill both in the Assembly and outside it is that the measure is an unjustifiable State interference with the religious customs of the people. We have often shown up the fallacy of the argument. The orthodox themselves want the State to intervene to support their customary right even if a vast majority of their caste men desire to change the custom. The Bill itself was an enabling one, allowing the caste Hindus of any locality to alter their custom if they choose to do so. However, there is a plausibility about the Sanatanists' contention which deceives many unthinking people. If the reformers are earnest enough, they can get all the support from the public they desire if only they carry on a sustained and nation-wide education propaganda. The failure of the present Bill should spur them to more active efforts in making temple entry a settled fact by legislation and otherwise in the very near future.

Indo-British Trade Under Imperial Preference

The most interesting portion of the report of the Indian Trade Commissioner for 1933-34 shows, in no very encouraging light, the results of the working of the Ottawa Agreement during the year under report. The work of the Indian Trade Commissioner relates to the collection and dissemination of commercial intelligence, conducting commercial publicity, and representing India on commercial committees; but the bulk, and the most instructive portion, of the present report is devoted to an analysis of trade figures as between India and Britain,—and that, too, with reference to the export trade of India to Britain. In such a document it is impossible to find any light on the reaction of such trade upon either the corresponding industries in this country, or upon the general economic prosperity of India. But the statistics given on page 10 about the course of prices in the United Kingdom and those in Appendix A make it amply clear that Indian exports have not benefited from the Ottawa Agreement in the least degree and that in many cases there is actually a recession. From January 1929 to April 1934, the course of prices shows a curve which touches its lowest point at 58.8 in the third quarter of 1932, as against the zenith of 83.4 in the April of 1929 and fluctuates round about 61—62 in the quarters that follow up to April 1934. This is the situation with reference to prices in general. Those of raw materials, in which India is particularly interested, and about which we were offered such golden prospects from the Ottawa Agreement, have fallen still more sharply, and remain still unimproved, relatively speaking. The report recognises the hardship created by the small scale production in India, which, lacking in organisation and co-operation, necessarily suffers most in the competitive markets. The Commissioner opines that "the remedy must come from increasing application of scientific methods, not only in production, for which so much has been, and is being, done, but also for distribution as well". He also adds:—

"The return to prosperity will thus be two-fold—on the one hand better organisation and more scientific production and marketing will strengthen the purchasing power of the agriculturist, while on the other hand the manufacturer will use his powers of co-operation and control of output not to increase prices but to reduce them, and so bring them down to the level of the purchasing power of the poorest classes."

But to the Indian producer this has only one meaning: If this advice is accepted, it would only mean the creation of further highly paid jobs for people like Sir H. Lindsay, who will specialise in telling him what his faults and shortcomings are and not effectively to help him to better his situation.

As regards the actual working of the system of Imperial Preference the report under review gives only one side of the picture. It does not show the reaction of the Ottawa Agreement on Indian industries nor does it quite show the fate of Indian exports in other markets than those of the United Kingdom or the British Empire. While industrial production in Britain has improved, from the low-water mark of 77.8 in the third quarter of 1932, to 102.2 in the first quarter of 1934, that is, better even than the 1924 level, in India we have no means of gauging the state of general industrial production, and particularly in relation to the reaction produced upon it by the Ottawa Agreement. As regards the actual trade with the United Kingdom in the period under review in rice, linseed, groundnuts, jute, wool, cotton, tea, coffee and tobacco, the figures are by no means encouraging, nor do they speak favourably for the happy results, as promised, of the Ottawa deal. Trade in these articles is either shrinking collectively, or India's share is falling, or the capture of the British markets is not all that it could be if the fruits of the Ottawa Agreement were really possible to share as we were told they could be shared. Even now, the compiler of this report has no hesitation in concluding the chapter dealing with this aspect by summarising his findings and reflections thus:—

(a) "That no country is so richly endowed with natural resources as to be wholly self-sufficient",—a conclusion that only purblind logic could warrant him in putting forward so far at least as this country is concerned;

(b) "that successful national planning is the best criterion for successful international planning"—which for India has only one meaning:—we must employ more of such highly skilled planners, who would specialise in proving that no planning is possible in India, except for the service of the United Kingdom;

(c) "that the British Empire offers favourable opportunities for its members for planning on an international scale"—though the statistics in the same chapter indisputably indicate that so far as India is concerned, these opportunities are either imaginary, or impossible to realise;

(d) "that within the Empire the United Kingdom offers the best market for Indian goods, which are on the whole in least competition with the United Kingdom producers, whether agricultural or industrial"—a conclusion which we have no desire to challenge, but one which offers the poorest consolation, if any, to India;

(e) "that the British Empire itself can never be wholly prosperous unless and until it shares its prosperity with foreign countries as well"—this last is apparently for Indian consumption, since, so far as the British fiscal policy to-day goes, the maxim has no more real significance than many others which adorn the copy-books used by elementary schools for their students, but which no one in real life ever thinks of observing.

The appearance of this report, about the same time that Dr. Meek's review of the working of the Ottawa Agreement is published is interesting, if only for the wealth of evidence the two together offer of the futility of any hope for recovery in India by such devices as Imperial Preference. We wonder, however, if the legislators in Simla will perceive the real lesson of this evidence, or whether they will even be given a chance to realise it.

CULT OF BAWA-WORSHIP

Right Lead By Mr. Diwekar Sastri

(By "X.")

The August Number of the "Kirlosker Magazine" (a Marathi monthly, published at Kirlosker Wadi), contains "inter alia" an illuminating article from the learned pen of Mr. Mahadeo Shastri Diweker, an erudite Sanskrit scholar of Miraj. Mr. Diweker cannot be said to belong to the advanced school of Hindu reformist party. Nor can he be classed as a Sanatanist. He is known for his level-headed and progressive views on social and religious matters—views which would not countenance a precipitate break with the past, nor obstruct the steady and sustained course of progress. When a man of this type comes forward to bring to light certain objectionable features of the "Bawa cult" his views demand attention.

The cult of "Bawa" worship is at any rate, not a new one. It dates back, so far as Maharashtra is concerned, to the middle of the fourteenth century. It is an offshoot of the sect known as the "Warkari Panth," which has flourished in the Deccan Proper with vicissitudes of fortune, ever since the days of the great Dnyaneshwar, the author of "Dnyaneshwari," a commentary on the Bhagvad Gita. This cult derives its sustenance from the credulity of the seekers after salvation (Moksha). It is an article of faith with such seekers-after-the-bliss hereafter, that there can be no salvation save through the good offices of a "Guru," a spiritual guide. It is a fundamental principle of the above Warkari Panth that they must make approaches to the Deity through somebody, whom they can trust to guide them along the path of Bhakti (devotion) to the goal.

Stories of Miracles.

This feature of religious credulity is common to almost all faiths and is met with in varying forms and degrees accordinng to the circumstances of time and place. It battens, however, on illiteracy and ignorance.

In this article about the Bawa of Sakori, Mr. Diweker relies for his information upon the accounts of miracles performed by the Bawa by his own disciples. Mr. Diweker tears to pieces the theory that the Bawa is capable of performing any miracles. The Bawa himself denies any powers of miracle-making. This belief in the powers of the Bawa to perform any kind of miracle, even the healing of incurable diseases, is so much talked about that with the large body of his devotees it has become a matter of simple unquestioning faith. Add to this

(Continued on page 9).

WHITHER INDIA?

The Congress Socialists' Programme Needs To Be Carefully Examined In The Light Of The True Requirements Of The Country

By Dr. BHAGWANDAS.

VII

We may now examine briefly the Draft prepared and published by the Committee of the Congress-Socialist Party. It is divided into four parts:—(a) Constitution, (b) Programme, (c) Methods and (d) Immediate Demands, sub-divided as (d-1) Political, (d-2) Economic, (d-3) Concerning Labour and (d-4) Agrarian.

(a) Calls for no discussion. (b) Programme, does. It opens thus:

"The Party proposes the following programme for adoption by a Constituent Assembly to be convened after the capture of power for promulgating a constitution of the Indian State.

1. Transfer of all power to the "producing masses."'

The expression "producing masses" requires careful and full explanation. Does it mean producers of raw materials or finished goods, of healthy food and clothing for body or healthy food and clothing for mind, of things of utilitarian craft or things of aesthetic art, of domestic furniture and utensils or music, paintings, sculptures, poems, of scientific discoveries and inventions or of domestic animals, of books and papers or of weapons of defence; and does it include distributors of produced goods and soldiers and managers and public servants generally, all persons, in short, whose activities are subsidiary to the two main, 'vital' or 'economic' processes of 'production' and 'consumption'?

Obviously all these 'producers' are wanted, as also distributors, managers, defenders, in any and every civilized society. If so, what would "transfer of power" to the whole lot of them mean in practice?

Who Are "Workers"?

The next item (2) says that "control of the economic life of the country by workers' and peasants' councils so that the fruits of national independence may not be usurped by the fortunate few." (Incidentally, the word "fortunate" might well be replaced by the word "cunning".) Does this imply that the expression "producing masses" is intended to mean only peasants and workers? If so, the word 'workers' begins to call for explanation. Does it mean manual workers only, or intellectual and defensive workers also? If the latter, then we go back to the old position, of having to deal with producers of raw materials, of finished goods, of valuable ideas, and also, defenders, distributors, managers, directors.

Though the programme does not say anything on the subject, yet, presumably, when the word 'Councils' has been used in the plural, a central super-ordinate Council to which all local and district and provincial councils would be subordinate and which would co-ordinate them in a country-wide organisation and obviate conflict between them, must be in the mind of the Draft Committee.

Russian Model

As said before, the Congress-Socialists are clearly strongly influenced by the Russian model But the grave defects, in that model, as pointed out in earlier articles, are that the vast majority of the population, the muzhiks or peasants are very much at a discount, and are ridden over rough-shod by the Communists, who (less than three millions) together with the Proletarians (about seventeen millions) have become the "fortunate (or the cunning) few," though far less so than the capitalists. The elections are engineered in Russia, as much as in capitalist countries, only the drivers being different, viz communists; the elected Soviets, Central and subordinate, are mostly for show: and the whole power has been transferred, not to the masses, but to the Secretary-Dictator Stalin and his subservient Commissars, not even to the President, Kalenin—very much as it has been 'transferred' in India to the Viceroy, (or the Secretary of State, whoever of the two may happen to be the more aggressive and assertive and 'strong' person), and not to the King-Emperor.

Adult Franchise

Surely the C. Socialists do not want a Dictator here do they? If they do not, then how do they

(Continued on page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

BENEFITING THIRD PARTY.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel states a plain truth in his remark that after Gandhiji's offer to respect the conscientious scruples of Congress candidates on the question of the Communal Award it was quite unnecessary for Pundit Malaviya to form a new party and that the Nationalists' contest with the Congres would weaken both parties and only benefit their common opponents. But it seems that to the Pundit opposition to the Award is everything, that for this purpose he is determined to select even non-Congressmen as his Party's candidates and that, therefore, he is not prepared to leave the selection of candidates to the Congress Parliamentary Board. It now rests with the public to avert the contingency feared by the Sardar by giving their full and exclusive support to the Congress.

WORSE THAN USELESS

The Sardar is on firmer ground when he observes that the active resistance of the Nationalists to the Award and to the Muslims and other communities that support it, far from unsettling it, "is the surest way of confirming the Award and consolidating all the forces which to-day support it." The Award was the result of our communal conflict and active resistance to the Award and its supporters can only aggravate the conflict and make an agreed solution more difficult. Pundit Malaviya pleads that the so-called Award is no Award at all as all the parties concerned had not sought the Premier's arbitration and that the Hindus have every right to oppose the Premier's decision. Apart from the significant fact that the Pundit himself was a signatory to the letter proposed to be sent to the Premier seeking his arbitration, the question is not whether anybody has a right to oppose the Award but whether it is wise for the Nationalists to do so with the full knowledge that their opposition is bound to be worse than useless.

REMARKABLE SOMERSAULT.

Only a few days ago Mr. C. S Ranga Iyer was solemnly accusing Sir Henry Craik and Sir Hari Singh Gour for obstructing the Temple-Entry Bill and graciously giving advice to Congress as to what it should do and should not do. All of a sudden, without any warning and without any ostensible provocation, he decided the other day to deprive Congress of his patronage and abuse Congressmen, all in lurid language. More. With a facility that would do honour to a political opportunist rather than to an earnest public-man, Mr. Ranga Iyer not only ate his own words and apologised to Sir Henry and Sir Harisingh, but he also deserted the very cause he was espousing. Why this sudden change? Politics bring together strange bed-fellows, said Mr. Ranga Iyer in the statement for which he apologised to Sir Henry Craik and Sir Hari Singh Gour. We agree.

DEFYING CONGRESS.

Led by Babu Purshottamdas Tandon, the District Congress Committee of Allahabad has formally declared war on Council-Entry. It has passed a resolution "requesting the Provincial Congress Committee in U.P. to devise some means to secure that no Congressmen stood for election." Now, quite frankly, this is a thoroughly objectionable attitude. The revolt of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney is deeply regrettable. But they took care to raise the standard after resigning their executive positions. But the Allahabad Committee is subordinate to, and under the discipline of, the Congress. It is, of course, open to it to try to secure a change of policy at the open Session of the Congress. But, meanwhile it cannot positively sabotage the official programme.

THE LESSON

The fate of Mr. Bakhle's many amendments to the Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill only brings into relief his bitter remark that Government "has brought this Bill before the House not with the idea of exterminating the 'Reds' and Communists from the Labour Movement but with the intention of crushing the entire Labour organisation out of this Presidency". Such disillusionment of a moderate Labour leader should bring home to all Labour groups that full advantage is being taken of the internecine squabbles in the Bombay Labour Organisation and that only perfect solidarity in that organisation can frustrate attempts to prevent Labour from coming into its own despite the passing of the present Bill. Without such solidarity Labour in Bombay is doomed.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Test Of Sincerity

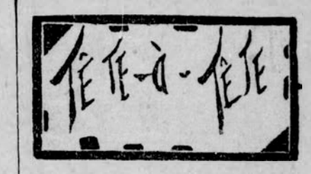
Soon after the Calcutta public meeting at which the continued detention, without trial, of Mr Sarat Chandra Bose as a Regulation prisoner was condemned, the announcement has been made that Mr. Bose has applied to the Congress Parliamentary Board, (Bengal) for nomination as a candidate at the Assembly elections. We have no doubt that the Board will immediately comply with his request. Once Mr. Bose is elected, he is bound to gain his freedom unless Government want to disfranchise the constituency that elects him. That was how Mr. S.C. Mitra was liberated from prison where he had been kept untried for a fairly long time. It will also provide an acid test of the sincerity of the protest of the non-Congress parties against the lawless laws Will they set up a rival candidate to Mr. Bose?—"Swarajya"

Irony Of Fate

With the quick intellect that he is known to possess, it was only to be expected that Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer would not be long in taking a cue from the Mahatma. The Mahatma has laid down the principle of non-interference in Indian States' affairs on the part of British Indians, and as an advisor of one of the biggest Indian States, viz. Travancore, it suits C. P. very well to invoke the Mahatma's authority in keeping the pestilential agitation of British Indians out of his State. Only, by a curious irony of fate, he just now gives the principle an application which the Mahatma would hardly relish!—"Servant of India"

Burma Governor's Conduct

Is there none in Simla or Whitehall who can put a brake on the Hitlerism that is being displayed by Sir Hugh Stephenson? The way in which he has muddled in connection with the vote of no-confidence passed on its President by the Burma Legislative Council is without a precedent even in the history of India. That even our Chowringhee Square contemporary could not conceal its disapproval of the conduct of Sir Hugh Stephenson should give food for reflection to the authorities at Simla and Whitehall. The majority of the elected members of the Burma Legislative Council have, we notice, decided that "no useful purpose can be served by participating any further in the proceedings of the Council." Can any right-thinking man deny that the decision has been forced upon the elected members of the Council by the wholly unwarrantable and reactionary conduct of the Governor whose ignorance of the constitutional procedure seems to be only on a par with his contempt for public opinion.—"Advance."



Jawaharlal, says the A.P.I., "will occupy the same quarters in Naini Jail as last time."

Here is another respect in which the Indian leader is superior to the plutocrats and aristocrats in Park Lane and our rulers in New Delhi. He has three houses instead of two: A town house in Allahabad, a snug little country house in Naini and a summer residence in Dehra Dun.

* * * *

The new party formed at Calcutta is called "the Congress Nationalist Party." One is reminded of the classic description of the Holy Roman Empire: Neither Holy, nor Roman nor Empire.

* * * *

"The British Empire minding its own business is safe' says Lord Beaverbrook.

And Britain minding its "Empires" business is safeguarded. Which is much better we think.

* * * *

DEFALCATION IN RLY. ACCOUNTS.

G. B. S. Rly. Case.

—Press Head Lines.

Didn't know that he owned a railway too.

* * * *

The rumour that Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer is to occupy the distinguished post of Publicity age—Officer in U.P. now lacks only official confirmation.

* * * *

Mr. Ranga Iyer has accused—in the Assembly—Congress of indulging in humbug politics! Fine. But we wish he had gone on to enlighten M.L.A's on humbugs who indulge in politics.

* * * *

Assembly proceedings:

Sir Henry Craik: Are you a Congressman?

Mr. B. Das: Yes.

Sir Henry: Probably not a good Congressman (Laughter).

It was not, however, at this stage that Mr. Ranga Iyer rose and apologised to Sir Henry Craik.

* * * *

Lancashire complains that the Australian tariff is very high. The fault lies with Australia, of course, and truculent defiance of Ottawa will prove detrimental to her own interests. The pity of it is that Australia cannot be saved from herself. She does not possess India's good luck. She has no trustees, official, semi-official, or die hard. Worse still she cares a snap for them. And worst of all the "trustees" themselves are rather afraid of her.

Mischievous, insolent and infernally independent "bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh." But what can you do?

* * * *

Of course the "Daily Herald" suggests that England has "diplomatically given back the ashes to the Australians." But we are quite sure they wouldn't exchange the high tariff wall for high test score alone.

* * * *

"THEFT OF A MONOCLE

Accused Fined 5."

—Press Headlines.

Most inadequate punishment. He who steals a monocle steals not only trash but the good looks and smartness of the wearer.

A monocled visage robbed of its monocle ceases to be a face. It becomes a farce. Doesn't it?

* * * *

Mr. Brittlebank, the 76 year old American traveller, has spent a hundred thousand dollars on his travels, is still travelling and says: "Tell people to travel. There is nothing like it to keep one young—both mentally and physically."

This is such sound advice that we can see only one minor flaw in it—that little matter of a hundred thousand dollars.

* * * *

Two negroes were recently lynched near Michigan city by a mob of masked Americans.

Why "masked"?

* * * *

"Do you spend your time with puzzles?"

"Only with the one I married."

Record Shipment Of Silver To U. S.

400 Tons Worth £1,250,000 Leave England's Shores

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, August 23.

A new record for shipment of Silver from England to America will be established tolmorrow, when the United States' liner "President Harding" sails from Southampton for New York with silver valued approximately at £12,50,000.

There are 12,134 bars in the consignment, which is nine bars more than the record shipment taken by the liner "Washington" last week.

Nearly 50 railway wagons were used to transport the Silver from London itself.

The shipment weighs about 400 tons, making the aggregate consignment in the past fortnight to nearly 1,000 tons.

NET INCREASE IN SILVER CERTIFICATES

U. S. Treasury Reveals Official Figures

(SPECIAL CABLE).

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.

The Treasury revealed that less than a quarter of 20,823,514 dollars worth of silver certificates issued under the Administration's new Monetary Policy found their way into circulation.

The remainder, except for those in transit, entered into the vaults of the Federal Reserve System.

The comparison of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve figures shows a net increase of 13,000,000 dollars in circulation, since the Silver Plan inaugurated, of which 84,14,000 dollars are in outstanding Federal Reserve notes.

The Silver Certificates outstanding on August 21 amounted to 51,52,92,717 dollars, including 2,08,23,514 dollars issued under the new policy.

U. S. GOLD FOR FRANCE

Impending Transfer Of 1,000,000 Dollars Will Be Made To-morrow

(Special Cable)

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.

It is announced that the Bank of Manhattan will ship gold valued at 1,000,000 dollars to Paris to-morrow.

The transfer has been foreshadowed by the recent strength of foreign currencies, particularly of the francs, in term of the dollar.

DISPOSING SURPLUS STOCK OF WHEAT

International Committee Will Draw Up Report On Amendments

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The International Wheat Committee in a final sitting decided to draw up their report on the series of amendments designed to contribute to the effective functioning of the agreement, and recommend the governments to give instructions on them, so that the final agreement might be reached in their next meeting at Budapest on November 11.

The amendments include the proposed extension of agreement from July 31 1935 to July 31, 1937, a provision for the continuation of efforts to adjust the production according to the demand and thus dispose off the surplus stocks, also the sub-division of the crop year of the quotas into quarterly periods, and the creation of a system of quota reserves designed to meet the special contingencies and impart greater flexibility to the working of the agreement.

QUESTION FOR CAPTAINS

Sir Stanley Jackson On Leg Theory

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, August 23.

The test matches now over, the public are clamouring that the M.C.C. should settle once for all the question of leg-theory.

Sir Stanley Jackson, Chairman of the Selection Committee hinted that official announcement would be made but said most of those demanding the clearing-up of the leg-theory did not know the meaning of the word. His view of the matter was that it was a question for Captains.

Sir S. Jackson said, he considered Clark's leg-trap at the Oval legitimate and Larwood's bowling very fair.

The only reason why he did not play the tests was because he was not available.

VERY TRYING SEASON.

Sir S. Jackson said the season had been very trying. He did not want to find fault but the game was getting too much of a business. It wanted playing in a friendlier spirit.

Sir S. Jackson added that he had received a terrific mail a lot of it uncomplimentary, which did not concern him, but it should be a good source of profit to the G.P.O. He said that he considered payment to professionals at 40 sterling for the tests, low and thought the Board of Control should adjust the matter.

Ames is still confined to bed.

THANKS TO KING.

The Australian team sent the following cable to the Secretary to the King:—

"All very deeply appreciate the congratulations offered by His Majesty. Please convey our united thanks for his very gracious message."

JAP SHIPPING SUBSIDY SCHEME

TOKIO, Aug. 23.

Half-million tons, old ships will be scrapped and replaced by the new tonnage subsidised at 4,800 thousand yen annually under a scheme to renew the existing shipping subsidy scheme for a period of five years involving an aggregate subsidies of 24 million yen.—Reuter.

UNION GOVT'S WAR DEBT TO BRITAIN

Remainder To Be Paid By End Of Month

CAPE TOWN, Aug 23.

It is learned that the Union Government will pay the whole remainder of the war debt to the British Government amounting to eight million sterling at the end of the month.

Negotiations have proceeded in London in the past few weeks and arrangements are now being made with the British Treasury for Union to redeem the loan.

The Union is the only Dominion which did not take advantage of British Government's offer to suspend payments in connection with the general War Debt moratorium in 1931.—Reuter.

SIR GORDON FRASER DEAD

Late Member Of Madras Legislative Council

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The death has occurred of Sir Gordon Fraser.

(Sir Gordon Fraser was the Managing Director of Best & Co., Madras, Member of Madras Legislative Council in 1916-19, and President of Madras Chamber of Commerce).

CAR DASHES AGAINST PARAPET

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ALGIERS, August 23.

All the occupants were killed when a motor-coach travelling along the coast of the road dashed over the parapet and fell 50 feet on to the rocks.

Fifteen bodies have hitherto been recovered.

BASIC WHEAT ACREAGE FOR 1935

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.

The Farm Administration is announcing to-day ten per cent curtailment in the basic wheat acreage for 1935 for farmers cooperating in the production to control the plan as compared with the reduction of 15 per cent required in 1934.

STATES' PEOPLE & LIBERAL MANIFESTO

Mr. Patwardhan's Plea For Inclusion

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, August 24.

Sjt. A. V. Patwardhan, Secretary, Deccan States' People's Conference has addressed the following telegram to the Chairman of the Council of National Liberal Federation, Allahabad:—

"The White Paper Federation Constitution is mischievous owing to the concessions to Indian Princes. The White Paper is worthy of non-acceptance owing to its non-democratic and non-popular character as the existence of 8 crores of States' people has been left out of consideration to the humour of 600 autocratic princes. Guaranteeing States' people's fundamental rights of common citizenship of all-India character for 35 crores of Indians and representation of States' peoples' in the Central Legislature should be included in the manifesto of the Liberal party."

"YANKEE" WINS AMERICA CUP TRIALS

(SPECIAL CABLE.

NEWPORT,

Rhode Island, Aug. 24.

"Yankee" dealt "Rainbow" a crushing defeat in the final of the series of the America Cup trials. "Yankee" led by two lengths at the turn, and manoeuvring cleverly, gained a commanding weather berth on the homeward journey, finishing a mile ahead of "Rainbow" over 30 mile course

FRANCE WITHDRAWS MEDITERRANEAN FLEET

PARIS, Aug. 24.

The recent improvement in the Franco-Italian relations combined with "the certain uneasiness manifested since early Summer," —presumably the reference is to German events,—has resulted in the transference of a number French warships from the Mediterranean to Brest and Cherbourg according "Le Matin." The paper adds that a new quay will be built at Cherbourg to accommodate the transferred ships—Reuter's Special.

BRAZILIAN COFFEE FOR GERMANY

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BERLIN, Aug. 24

The shortage of coffee in the Hamburg market is alleviated by the barter transaction with Brazil whereby the German Railway material is exchanged for 86,000 sacks of Brazilian coffee and further 114,000 sacks obtained under clearing arrengement between the Bank Brazil and German banks.

JAP. GOVT. & RICE MONOPOLY

TOKIO, Aug. 24

Government decided to appoint a commission presided by the Prime Minister to inevstigate the methods of stabilising the price of rice; also the advisability of making rice a Government monopoly.—Reuter.

DEATH-BLOW TO SMALL INDUSTRIES

Electric Power Consumers Protest Against Enhancement Of Rates

A well attended meeting of the Electric Power Consumers was held at Ghorupdeo, Connaught Road, Byculla, on Friday evening under the presidentship of Mr. Oomer Hajee Joosab Chhapra, when the following resolution was adopted.

"This public meeting of the Electric Power Consumers of Bombay places on record its emphatic protest against the recent unfortunate decision of the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramway Coy. Ltd. to raise the rate of charges to an exorbitant extent on Horse Power consumed in small mills and factories. Owing to the universal trade depression the mills and factories are already in a moribund condition Teh majority of consumers are small mill owners whose handicap is obvious, and not a few big factory-runners whose advantage is sought to be championed by te Company in this matter. These exorbitant rates of charges would prove nothing but a death knell to the already tottering local industry. This public meeting is also of this opinion that the sanction of the Bombay Corporation and the Local Government on these rates of charges has been obtained by misrepresenting the facts to them by the Company.

This public meeting therefore requests the Company to annul its recent decision forthwith giving just regard to the legitimate interests of its consumers as well as to safeguard the local industry from utter ruin; this meeting also requests the Bombay Corporation and the Local Government with due respect to reconsider their recent sancions given to the afore said company for the reasons enumerated above."

FLOOD WATER TOUCHES ROOFS

PATNA, Aug. 24.

Latest information from Bihta which has reached the Bihar Central Relief Committee here states that flood water is touching roofs of houses. About fifty villages extending from the Eastern side of the Sone to Paliganj are under water although no loss of life is reported. Relief workers who reached Bihta are in need of boats for rescue work which are still difficult to procure. Waters in the Sone it is reported are passing Koilwar bridge about 6 inches above the railway line.

Official reports indicated that water at Dehri on the Sone reached about 18ft. (nearly 1923 flood level) is just receding. Still it is not absolutely reassuring for Arrah as an official message from Benares states that water there has reached 2ft. 9 inches above the danger level which threatens more flood in the Ganges. Arrah is, therefore, still in considerable danger from combined floods in the Ganges and the Sone.

The Ganges near Patna has nearly reached 1923 flood level, but since last two hours no rise is reported.—A. P.

ABNORMAL RISE OF RIVER SONE

Area Between Dinapore And Shahabad Flooded

PATNA, Aug. 24.

A serious flood is just reported from Shahabad due to a sudden abnormal rise of the Sone river.

The areas, between Dinapore and Shahabad, about 40 miles are reported to have been greatly affected.

The Ganges also has risen to 30 feet at Buxar Water is about to touch the Sone bridge near Koilwar Railway and the Civil Authorities are hurrying to the scene.

Water at Dehri on the Sone is nearly attaining the flood level of 1923. Life is in danger.—United Press

Hundreds Of Villages Stranded

PATNA, August 24.

The following is the latest information gathered by the "United Press" till 8 this evening regarding the floods:—

At Patna the water level of Mahendru is 70 feet above sea level. The Ganges is still rising. Thatched roofs, dead bodies of men, cattle and other wild animals, jackals, deers, etc., are being carried down the stream. Water is rushing into the houses on the river bank here.

STEAMER FOR RESCUE

The Overseer, Patna, wires that about 20 miles down Patna, the Patna-Bakhtiarpur Road is covered with water to the extent of 1-1/2 feet. The Monair Distributory breached near Bihta; flood water is entering the canal and might reach Khagaul and Digha. At Dehri the Sone water level, as already reported has reached about the 1923 flood level this morning. Now the level begins subsiding. So far, it has gone down by one foot. In the entire area between Arrah and Bihta, from the West and Ranitalao to Manai from the South to North, cover an area of about a hundred square miles under one sheet of deep water. Hundreds of villages are completely stranded. A steamer is sent for rescue of refugees in the Ganges Diara.

The Dinapore-Monair Road is overtopped by water. Villagers with their wives and children are on roadside. The Bihra-Monair Road has been submerged under unfordable water.

TRAIN SERVICE STOPPED

The Train service between Dinapoor and Arrah has been stopped. Railway Engineers are making best efforts of protect Railway lines in danger zone of Koilwar to Bihta. The District Engineer and Staff are making their best efforts to prevent flood water spreading in the rural area and endeavouring to keep the roads from being breached. The Sub-Divisional Officer, Dinapore has arranged to provide shelter to refugees in Dinapore in the compound of Babu Surajbhan and is arranging their feeding through grain merchants of Dinapore District. The Magistrate and Chairman of the District Board are helping the relief parties. Boats are sent out into inundated areas, but they cannot be taken against the current of the Sone river.

SONE & GANGES STILL RISING

PATNA, August 24.

A telephonic message from Arrah received by Babu Rajendra Prasad at 4-15 p.m. says that water in the Sone River is rushing inside the town from East and North and Turkaol Bund has breached

The water level at present is two inches higher than the 1923 flood level.

Considerable anxiety centres round the canal embankment which practically protects Arrah. The water here has reached the level of the embankment.

It is felt that if the canal embankment gives way, it will be impossible to save Arrah. It is just what happened in 1923 floods.

Water is still rising fast in both the Sone and the Ganges.—A.P.

ARRAH CUT OFF

PATNA, Aug. 24.

All telegraphic and telephonic communications have been cut off between Patna and Arrah since this evening owing to damage done to some telegraph and telephone poles between Bihta and Koilwar.

The latest message from Dehri-on-Sone indicates that the water level has receded by two feet. Water in the Ganges is at present three inches below the flood level, but since four p.m. there has been a little rise. The position of the Ganges is still alarming due to possibility of the rush of water from Benares.

It is reported that the River Poonpoon is also in floods.—A. P.

Premier Not Accepted As Sole Arbitrator

DUTY OF ALL INDIANS, TO REJECT AWARD, SAYS Pt. MALAVIYA

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald was not accepted as the sole arbitrator by the parties and therefore he never made an award said Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in the course of a statement to the Associated Press replying to the satement of Mr. Hazi Rahimbux (Working Secretary of All India Muslim Conference) regarding the letter which Pandit Malaviya and others sent to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald during the second Round Table Conference requesting him to arbitrate on the communal issue.

Pandit Malaviya continuing said, during the discussions in the Minorities Committee the premier offered to give his decision if he was requested to do so by every member of the Committee signing an agreement to pledge himself to support his decision Some delegates (Pandit Malaviya one of them) signed such a letter to the Premier but others declined to do so The proposal for arbitration, therefore, fell through.

OFFER, NOT ACCEPTED

The matter was placed beyond dispute by what the Viceroy said at the Meeting of the Consultative Committee at Delhi in February 1933 namely "I am advised that at that time the Premier made the offer as the Chairman of the Committee but that was not accepted."

At the said Conslutative Committee Doctor Shafaat Ahmed Khan speaking for the Moslems said that the Moslem Delegation did not ask for arbitration but requested for the decision of His Majesty's Government. That decision, said Pandit Malaviya, was nothing more than the proposals of His Majesty's Government relating to the Communal issue for incorporation in the proposed Statute and it was right that everyone affected challenged these proposals and showed that as they were unsound and unjust they must be replaced by proposals just to all communities and conducive to the growth of responsible Government.

LIABLE TO BE ALLTERED

by saying that by allowing Eir N. N. Sircar to examine the Secretary of State on the proposals in the Communal Award the Chairman of the J. P. C. made it quite clear like other proposals in the White Paper the proposals contained in the Communal Award were liable to be altered or rejected by both the J. P. C. and the Parliament. It was therefore, the duty of all Indians to unite and reject the award.—A. P.

Where Politics Fails Music Succeeds

THROUGH IT NATION CAN ACHIEVE UNITY

Jayakar Pleads For Post-Graduate Research In Science That Is Index Of Culture

"Music is a weapon by which you can build unity in India. We talk of pacts, of joint electorates and reservation of seats in the Legislatures, but here we have a joint electorate where every one of us can work.

Its Part In Politics

Here is a science where the Hindu and the Muhammadan have been working together for centuries. I think in the India to come, in the free India to come,—I hope it will come in course of time even if the White Paper is passed or the Black Paper is passed,—music will play a very important part in bringing about the cultural unity of all."

Introduce It In 'Versity'

Thus declared Mr. M. R. Jayakar stressing the neccessity of introducing music classes in the University in his presidential address delivered at the 5th Session of the Maharashtra Music Conference held at the Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, on Friday evening.

The hall was crowded to its full capacity with lovers of music of both the sexes, and the proceedings of the Conference were enlivened by the programme of music by pupils of the various Sangit Vidyalayas of Bombay.

FUTURE OF INDIAN MUSIC.

Mr. B. S. Sukthankar, the chairman of the Reception Committee addressing the gathering, said that the day would probably soon dawn, when it would be considered a sign of want of education in a man not to be conversant with the science and art of music. The state of the music of a country showed the state of its civilisation. This matter should receive the attention which it deserved at the hands of the public, and music should become a matter of mass education.

He then proceeded to place before the meeting his impressions about the future of our music, and said that it was the duty of these conferences, to bring about the standardisation of our Ragas, and to create such a public opinion will enforce the pure exposition of the Ragas."

In dealing with the future field of our music, he said that the educated classes should pay attention to scientific research in the matter, should give proper encouragement to dancing which, besides being a very healthy exercise, added grace and charm to movement and gait, should make efforts towards the establishment of centres of music educaton which would guide the course of education, should pay attention to the science of voice training, and do everything in their power to uplift the art.

MR. JAYAKAR'S SPEECH

Mr. Deodhar, of the Indian School of Music then read the report of the Conference.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, in his presidential address said:—

"The exponents of Maharashtra music have tried to keep music as free from impurity as possible The exponents of Mahommedan music have tried to keep it as pure as they could possibly do. A great deal of work in that direction has been done already. This will be a fitting opportunity for continuing the work that has been begun about forty years ago."

Among the two great exponents of Maharastra music were Pundit Vishnu Digamber and Pundit Bhatkande. Pundit Digamber did not succeed much in his efforts to improve music, but Pundit Bhatkande succeeded. His labours in that line were excellent. The charge hurled against music that it was simply a rambling of idle persons has been refuted by him."

INDEX OF CULTURE.

"I have, continued Mr. Jayakar, travelled much in European countries. I have studied English music to some extent, but I frankly confess I cannot understand English music at all. I think the difference of culture of the two countries has much to do with it. No two people will have music of the same kind. In short, music is the index of culture.

I think we have now justified the claim of Indian music to have recognition and be included in the curriculum of the Bombay University.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

I think a good deal of work could be done by having post-graduate research work in music in the Bombay University. I would make the following suggestions regarding the same.

(1) Translation of all the old books concerning music which are not available to the ordinary man,

(2) All the ancient songs to be written in pure language, a work which requires instant attention.

(3) To take the history of every one of these popular songs and find out who composed it, when it was composed, who sung it and in whose company.

(4) The establishment of a central body whose edicts would be followed with authority wherever music is sung.

(5) The need of a good magazine on music.

The President also suggested to have this view forwarded to the present Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University.

Other speeches were also made on the art and scope of music.

Governor's "At Home" At Ganeshkhind

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, August 24.

More than 500 invitees including Government officials, Army officers, Members of the Bombay Legislative Council and prominent citizens of Poona City and Cantonment and Kirkee attended at an "At-Home" given bf His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne at the Government House, Ganeshkhind last night.

A good number of ladies were present.

The function was a great success.

German Jews Repudiate Geneva Resolution

Declare To Hitler That Their Co-Religionists Are Not Entitled To Speak On Their Behalf

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, Aug. 24.

A telegram to Hitler from the "National League of German Jews" violently protests against the "Blackmailing" resolution of the Jewish Conference at Geneva, and declares that the "rootless Zionists and out and out Jews assembled at Geneva are not entitled to speak on behalf of Jews who have been long settled in Germany, and have proved their national worth.

The German Jews reject foreign interference and hope for an early solution of the Jewish problem from the viewpoint of proved national worth."

BOYCOTT OF NAZIS CONFIRMED

(SPECIAL CABLE)

GENEVA, August 23.

The boycott against Nazi Germany as proclaimed last year has been re-confirmed by a resolution passed at the final sitting of the third World Jewish Conference, which has decided to convene a World Jewish Congress in the autumn of 1935 with the object of defending common interests and protecting the rights of the Jewish communities wherever threatened.

Settle Communal Problem

GANDHIJI MUST TAKE INITIATIVE

Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Much water has flowed down the Ganges ever since the British Premier threw the apple of discord in the shape of the Communal Award. The circumstances under which he came to be the arbiter of the destinies of the various communities in India are too well-known to necessitate a recapitulation. Suffice it to any our "representatives" who were then gathered in London for the R. T. C. show could not arrive at any sort of compromise among themselves.

The Award has not satisfied anybody here, though some of our Muslim brethren are prone to favour it. It has clearly failed to please either the Hindus or the Sikhs. If the object of the author of the much-discussed Award was to separate the communities in different compartments, the same has been creditably achieved. The mutual mudslinging and recriminations going on among those who have taken upon themselves the responsibility of speaking for the respective communities are evidence, if any were needed, of the schism existing in the land.

But, at the same time, there are many who abhor all this jingo attitude of internecine warfare. They clamour for a more decisive step to solve the communal riddle once for all, which has sapped the very life-blood of the body politic of this country. Inimical as the communal virus has been for the healthy growth of pure nationalism, it has also afforded a source of justification for our rulers to tighten their hold on the specious plea that their absence from the land would spell utter chaos and confusion. We have, on this score, become the laughing-stock of the world, and, unless such a sad spectacle is ended, there will be no future for us.

There have been many attempts in the past at disentangling the knot. The Allahabad Unity Conference did much useful work towards such a solution, but alas! it was only inconclusive. The spirit necessary for an amicable understanding is still there. What is needed is a push forward in the right direction, and, that too, as early as possible. It may not be out of place to say that the Congress has so far been unable to tackle this problem to the satisfaction of all. Although this has been included as one of its constructive activities, it is doubtful whether any serious attention has been paid by that body to this all important question. Now that the Congress has addressed itself to the method of a Constituent Assembly, knowing full well that it is the only organization which can arrive at an agreed formula, it would not be proper on its part to sleep over the matter. People are aware that Congressmen are at present pre-occupied with the multifarious duties in connection with the forthcoming session in October, as also the Assembly elections. But, is it too much to hope and ask of them to divert their attention to this item of the constructive programme also?

A part of the resolution of the Working Committee in this behalf runs thus:

"It is, however, obvious that the only way to prevent untoward consequences of the Communal Award is to explore ways and means of arriving at an agreed solution, and not by any appeal on this essentially domestic question to the British Government or any other outside authority."

How is the Congress going to arrive at that "agreed solution"? Are we to wait till the actual convening of the Constituent Assembly? Why not Congressmen make a beginning worthy of a great cause? In this connection, it is illuminating to read of the Poet's message to the recently held Nationalist Conference at Calcutta. If only the leaders of the different communities come together and hammer out a formula acceptable to all, it would be a fitting reply to the enemies of Indian freedom. I would like to suggest that Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of the Congress should take the initiative in the matter. A fitter personality cannot be found for the great task.—Yours, etc.,

N. SUBRAMANIAM.

Temple Entry Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Both Gandhiji himself and Rajaji on his behalf are reported to have assured the opponents of Ranga Iyer's Temple Entry Bill that if a majority of the Hindu members of the present Legislative Assembly are opposed to the passing of the Bill they would not mind its being dropped It is evidently a concession to the anti-reformers, the propriety of which I find it very hard to understand or appreciate. The Bill is intended to remove in the first instance a disability imposed by the judge-made law on the free exercise of their religion by the Hindus. It is not a disability imposed by custom on the Harijans but the legal obstacles to the carrying out of a reform by the voluntary action of a majority of the Hindus concerned in the management and use of public religious institutions, viz., the public temples For any one to oppose the principle of the Bill, therefore, amounts to his requiring the Government to continue to aid a dissentient minority (even though a minority of one) to coerce the majority into abiding by its own (the minority's) wishes in regard to the use of the temple. Hence, in my opinion, for Gandhiji and Rajaji to give the opponents of the Bill the asurance they are reported to have given them means Gandhiji's and Rajaji's acquiescing in the coercion of the pro-reform majority by the anti-reform minority with the aid of Government acting through its law-courts and police.

Clearly the principle of Mr. Ranga Iyer's Bill is one which in a wider for, i. e., as extended to other institutions than temples the Government itself, if it was true to its pledge of religious neutrality might have sponsored, and given effect to by means of its own legislation.

I could understand Gandhiji or Rajaji making the stipulation that only the Hindu members—or better those Hindu members who believe in the orthodox Hindu temple cult, and not necessarily those who are habitual temple-goers,—should determine the fate of a Bill like Ranga Iyer's 'only if the object of the Bill was straightway to open all the orthodox public Hindu temples to the hitherto debarred classes of Hindus. The Bill does nothing of the kind.

As regards the question of non-Hindu members of the present Assembly voting on the Bill in question, I am afraid our anti-reformers hardly need to be assured that the reformers do not desire the Bill to be passed with the votes of the non-Hindus. For, if I may venture to guess from their past conduct, the vast majority of the non-Hindu members of the present Assembly will vote against the Bill, only a very few will remain neutral and still smaller number (if any at all) will vote in favour. So, if any assurance was needed, one would think that it was from the anti-reformers, that they would not take the help of the non-Hindu and official members in defeating the B.ll. Fancy a man with a crippled limb giving an assurance to his sound opponent in a combat that he would not use his own (crippled) limb against the opponent!

What would be needed even in the case of a Bill which threw open the temples at one stroke to the Harijans is that only the elected Hindu members believing in the temple cult should vote and the rest remain neutral. And this, considering the composition of the present Asembly, will not be a concession to the anti-reformers but a demand upon them.—Yours, etc.,

S. D. NADKARNI.

Karwar, Aug. 22.

Bombay Conciliation Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The principle underlying the Bombay Conciliation Bill is very well noted in the word "conciliation itself." We are against such a Bill being on the Statute book of the Government. Not that we are against conciliation, which also is a stage in the development of a Trade Union in any industry, but we apprehend a serious blow it is likely to deal to Trade Union organisation in Bombay. During the last decade and a half that Trade Unionism is being built up in Bombay, some mistakes may have been made. Why do we forget that it is in its infant stage and no organisation is free from fault that is not fully grown? A live romping school-boy becomes a lean and sallow youth by the stern and over-enthusiastic discipline of a hard task-master. The discipline that the new phase of Trade Unionism in Bombay needed could have slowly emerged from the movement itself. It needed no unmeasured interference on the part of the Government under the new bill.

What might happen is that Textile Unions that would be the real mouthpiece of the Textile Workers would soon perish. Government would take over charge of the disputes between the Employers and the Employees and as it commands large resources and much influence, it will manage to establish itself as a powerful intermediary between Labour and Capital.

But Trade Unionism is not all conciliation. It is a branch of political activities, too, that has its ultimate gial laid in direct action. Honourable settlement is most to be sought for. But how is it to be found where power rests only with the few and the majority are the oppressed classes? Therefore, every Trade Union must have its freedom to resort to strike or direct action whenever it chooses. This freedom the new Bill snatches away, which should be the case under a Government that professes to be an impartial nstitution. Each question must be judged on its merit

We deprecate Government's hasty action and trust the Textile Workers will oppose it to the best of their powers—Yours, etc.,

D. L. PATHAK.
Secretary, A.I.T.U.C.

Vile Parle Grievance.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Apropos of the letter from the "Disgusted", appearing in your paper of the 23rd instant, readers of local dailies must have, by this time, been accustomed to see Vile Parle and its Municipality taking up considerable space in the columns of papers. Of all the suburban towns and their local administration, Vile Parle and its municipality have come in for a considerable measure of criticism in these days. The one curious thing about these criticisms is that the municipality's investment on a plot for a market crops up like "King Charles' head". For all the shortcomings in sanitary measures and what not, the amount "wasted" by the municipality on the plot is responsible. Similarly, the present Chairman of the Sanitary Committee and the President of the municipality have figured with equal prominence in most of the letters. Let it be said once for all that conditions in other suburban places are not quite ideal, but you hear so little about them and their administration. It is also curious that while the investment on the market plot is thrown so frequently at the head of the municipality, the other investment of the municipality—and unproductive at that—for a foot-bridge across the B.B. and C.I. Railway Line, has never once been mentioned. The conclusion of this phenomenon is obvious. There is a section of the public who were against the erection of the market on the plot now acquired by the municipality. And seeing that every evil is hung on to that peg, it does not require much intelligence to trace the source of the frequent effusions to this discontented section.

I do not for a moment contend that sanitary measures in Vile Parle are ideal and above reproach. Vile Parle labours under a peculiar difficulty which no other suburban place does. The conservancy refuse and even 'katchra' has to be carried to a place five miles away from Vile Parle and so much of the utility of the service-vehicles is lost in the time taken for the journey to and fro, besides the expenditure on petrol etc. The municipality are about to conclude arrangements with the Government for leasing a plot for the purpose just on the outskirts of the town and when the arrangements are concluded the service can be accelerated. The change is impending and the present lorries can very well cope up with the requirements. Any out-lay on more vehicles at this juncture, as indicated in the letter of the "Disgusted," would, therefore, prove superfluous any time.—Yours, etc.

S. N. KALBAG,
President,
Vile-Parle Municipality.

POST MASTER SENT TO JAIL

NOAKHALI, August 24.

Maulvi Musleuddin Ahmed, Post Master, Hatya Post Office, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment plus fine of Rs. 1,000 for misappropriation of postal fund to the extent of Rs. 2,000 and falsification of accounts.—United Press.

PLANS FOR CONGRESS NAGAR COMPLETE

Citizens Should Defy Time And Make Ensuing Session A Great Success

RECEPTION COMMITTEE'S CALL

(Through the Publicity Bureau, Reception Committee.)

The preliminary plans for the erection of Pandal and Camps on the Worli grounds for the ensuing Congress Session are almost complete. They now await the finishing touches. According to the "lay-out" proposed by the Pandal and Camp Construction Sub-Committee of the Reception Committee, the Congress Nagar promises to be one of the most attractive that has even been constructed.

DEFY TIME.

This the Reception Committee hopes to achieve in spite of the very short time it has before it. As it is the Committee has only about six weeks before which to turn a barren patch of ground into a great and attractive Nagar. Usually such arrangements take about six months. This is possible only with the active support and co-operation if the citizens of Bombay.

The Reception Committee is confident that nothing will be left wanting as far as the arrangements for the Congress Session is concerned. But there is such a lot yet to be done. There is no time to lose now.

CALL TO CITIZENS.

Let those who have not yet become members of the Reception Committee do so without further delay. Let those who have not enrolled themselves as Volunteers do so immediately. Only those who have undergone the necessary training will be able to serve the Congress in the ensuing Session. Let it be seen to it that the financial requirements of the Reception Committee are fully met.

ARMY IN INDIA

Capt. Modak Speaks To Congress Cadets

Captain G. V. Modak, founder of the "National Defence League of India," gave an instructive lecture on the "Army in India" to the Cadets of the Officers' Training Camp which is being conducted at the Jinnah Hall.

In the course of his lecture the Captain said that the people of India are very ignorant on matters concerning the Army and that is very unfortunate. This ignorance is not due to the folly of anybody in the country but due to the system of Government. The British Government which has been ruling India for the last 150 years has divided India to meet their own ends, into martial and non-martial races and only the so-called martial races have entrance into the Indian Army. According to the speaker there can never be a division of men as martial and non-martial. Everyman born on the face of the earth is a fighting animal and the only criterion that ought to be followed for entrance into the army should be physical fitness.

THE BRITISH AND INDIAN SOLDIER.

The speaker then referred to the expenditure on the Army in India which is nearly 60 p.c. of the Central Budget. From this amount benefit in derived by the British soldier who is stationed in India and not the Indian sepoy.

The bane of the Indian Army is that there are very few Indian officers who are intelligent. Those who can think and understand are not wanted in the India Army. Only those Indians who are not well educated and can only put their thumb impression, because they do not know how to sign their names even, are wanted there. But every British soldier or officer, who came to India know his job well. He is fully trained before he is sent out to this country.

U. T. C. TRAINING.

Referred to the U.T.C, Training given to the College students the speaker said that it is a farce It is an eye wash. It is given merely to dupe the people. The training given to the British students in the C T U Camps is the real thing. They are fully trained in Army, Navy and Air Force and many of them are sent out as officers to India, while not a single U. T. C. man has so far been made an officer in the Indian Army. There, in England, they pay special care to teach every student Military History and strategy, but in the Indian Universities one has never heard of the thing called Military History.

MERCENARY ARMY.

The Indian Army is a mercenary one. While the British tommies have been trained to feel that they are fighting anybody for a few coins. They have not been trained to feel for their country. There is no patriotism in them. They have not been properly trained. They have been made machines and will shoot at anybody when they are ordered in return for the few coins they are getting.

THE MAIN THING.

The speaker also gave a comparison of the expenditure on the British Tommy and an Indian Sepoy.

Continuing he stated that many believe that training in the Army meant only drilling, or turning to the right or left. Though it is an essential thing for everyone who joins the Army, it is not the main thing. Everyone who enters the Army should know his country and its politics and for what he is meant to fight. "We have not shown nor are we showing that we have the necessity for discipline. We have not got discipline; we have not got organisations we have not the co-operation, we have not the unity, we have not the will power, we have not got initiative, we have no leadership, nor have we got the sense of responsibility and hence the present state of affairs regarding the Army in our country."

SPLENDID MATERIAL.

Concluding Captain Modak said that India has enough material for a splendid army which can defend itself. There is not need at all for importing British Tommies for the Defence of India. The speaker is of opinion that even if all the British Tommies are packed 'Home' by the next steamer, India will have enough men to fight for the defence of India. Of course for sometime, till the educated men are trained for officership, India may need the services of the British officers, but as far as the Soldiers are concerned they can be sent back 'Home' by the very next steamer.

VITAL PROBLEM FOR STUDENTS

Chose Career At Early Stage Of Education

The patriotism, national ideals and the system of education of the Japanese people were cited as an ideal which Indian students might follow with advantage, by Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar, presiding over the annual "convocation" of the Kanara Saraswat Association in Bombay on Friday evening.

DIGNITY OF LABOUR.

In congratulating successful students of the community in the various University examinations the President said that a greater recognition on the part of the young men of the dignity of labour would go a long way in solving the problems of unemployment. He said that all learned professions were so over-crowded that even men of ability found it difficult to make a decent living. It was his firm conviction that their future lay in trade and commerce.

VITAL PROBLEM.

The Registrar of the Bombay University, Mr. S. R. Dongerkery, who as vice-President of the Association, was "at home" to the students, deprecated the idea of young men going through an entire course of collegiate studies irrespective of the fact whether they were suited for it or not. He impressed upon the students that it was necessary for them at an early stage of their educational careers to find their true vocations and aptitude. That was the most vital problem for every student. He welcomed the idea of a large number of young men taking up a vocational career which offered a reasonable hope of employment in these days of rapid industrialisation.

HOUSE RAIDS & ARRESTS

"Objectionable Leaflets" Seized By Calcutta Police

CALCUTTA, August 24.

The Special Branch Police raided this morning about a dozen houses in North and Central Calcutta and arrested six Bengalee youngmen.

At some places the police seized objectionable leaflets.—United Press.

Nationalists' Revolt Against Congress Deprecated ..

Maharashtra Congressmen Support Working Committee Resolution Which They Call Satisfactory

From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, Aug. 23.

Messrs R H Gadre, president Nasik D.C.C., member A.I.C.C, R G Pradhan, vice-president N D C C member M P C C, G H Deshpande, sec. N D C C, member M P C C, President Taluka C C, (Nasik), D Y Pingle sec. N D C C member, M P C C, M V Janorkar, vice-president NDCC, member M P C C, B V Gulve, member M P C C, Daguappa Jalnekar member D C C, Mahant Sitaramdas Shastri, member MPCC, P J Subnis, member, D C C and A R Chandratre, member, M P C C, and others, have issue the following statement supporting the Congress attitude towards the communal award.—

"We the undersigned Congressmen (including some members of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and the Nasik District Congress Committee) wish to declare that in our considered judgment the attitude of the Congress towards the communal Award, as defined in the resolution of the Working Committee, is correct. We therefore give it our hearty support, and earnestly appeal to the public to stand by the Working Committee in the matter.

"While appreciating the action of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney, in resigning their seats on the Congress parliamentary Board—and in the case of the latter, also on the Working Committee—we express our utter disapproval of their revolt against the Congress, and of the formation of the so-called Nationalist Party. We have no hesitation in saying that by revolting against the Congress and forming a rival organisation (which, moreover, is open even to non-congressmen) they have rendered distinct disservice to the cause of the Congress and the country at the present critical juncture.

"RESOLUTION SATISFACTORY"

"In order to appreciate the real nature and meaning of the resolution of the Working Committe on the communal Award, it must be considered as a whole. It is absolutely unfair and misleading to lay undue emphasis on a part and to entirely ignore the other parts, which are no less vital and important. Taken as a whole and considered in the light of the character, the aims and the mission of the Congress, and the actual conditions in the country, the resolution is, in our opinion, quite satisfactory, and deserves the support of all those (whether within or outside the Congress) whose mentality is not in the least influenced or warped by the sinister, subtle or unconscious working of the spirit of communalism. Ideal decisions are not always practical, and the resolution appears to us the best in the actual circumstances of the case.

WORKING COMMITTEE RESOLUTION.

"We desire to invite the particular attention of all Congressmen to the following statement in the resolution of the Working Committee viz.:

"No solution that is not purely national can be propounded by the Congress. But the Congress is pledged to accept any solution falling short of the national, which is agreed to by all the parties concerned, and, conversely, to reject any solution which is not agreed to by any of the said parties."

"In view of this pledge we consider that the Congress has no other alternative than that embodied in the resolution.

CONGRESS REPRESENTS NATION

"The Congress is not a communalist body. By its aims, its history and its traditions, it naturally and rightly claims to represent the entire nation. It is, therefore, bound to pay due regard to the views and sentiments of minority communities, whether or not those communities are fully represented in the Congress organization itself.

"We do not agree to the view, often expressed by some people, that the Mahomedans in general are actuated by the communal spirit and that there are very few genuine nationalists among them. During the civil Disobedience movement, according to the Congress reports themselves, no less than 12,000 Mahomedans have courted arrests and suffered imprisonments.

LIE NAILED TO COUNTER.

"Even at the present moment Mahomedan leaders like Khan Abdul Gafar Khan are in gaol. Their participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement makes it all the more imperative that the views and sentiments of the Mahomedans should not be ignored

"We, therefore, strongly and earnestly appeal to our countrymen to give their full support to the Policy of the Congress on the Communal Award.

COCHIN STATE WAGES WAR ON DEPRESSION

Emergency Legislation To Control Usury And Relieve Peasantry From Debts

COCHIN, (By Mail).

Early in March this year the Cochin Governemnt appointed a Committee with specific terms of reference to study the nature of the prevailing economic depression and suggest means for giving relief to the suffering ryots, with Mr. C. V. Antony, retired Chief Judge, Cochin State, as Chairman. It is to be remembered that Cochin claims the credit of being the first Government to launch such a scheme for helping the poor ryots. The Committee has just now submtted their Report and the following extraccts are extremely interesting and informative.

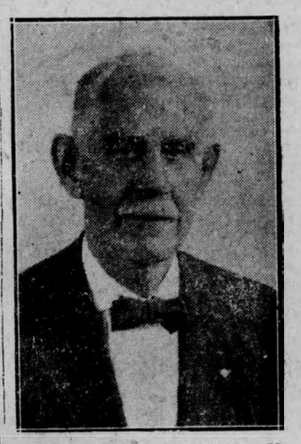
RECOMMENDATIONS

The main suggestions are the following:—

1. The Committee points out the desirability to pass emergent legislation temporarily to limit, but retrospectively and prospectively, the rates of interest on the existing debts secured and unsecured owned by agriculturists. The rate of interest on secured debts should be 7-1/2 per cent. for the amount upto Rs. 1000 and 6 per cent for amounts above Rs. 1000. The rates on secured debts should be 9 per cent. for all amounts.

(2) Additional facilities should be given for the realisation of reduced rates of interest.. A land Mortgage Bank, State-owned or State-aided should be opened which should be able to supply long term credit as well as short term credit to agriculturists. As a temporary measure, the schme now sanctioned by the Government for giving Rs. 5 lakhs as loan may be expended as follows: Interest alone to be realised during the period of depression and after which the principal so to be collected in 20 yearly instalments, interest levied at more than the original rate of 5-1/2 per cent. and amounts upto 2/3 of the value of the property, when land Mortgage Bank materlises, all transactions effected under the loan system should merge in the Bank. (3) In the cases of all kuries, number of instalments should be halved, (4) The Government may exempt any area from the operation of this Regulation if they are satisfied that the area has attained such a state of prosperity as not to require the help of the provisions. The Government will have the power to revoke Regulation.

If the above recommendations are approved the Committee suggests that a Royal Proclamation embodying them may be issued or a bill on those lines introduced in the Legislative Council as early as possible.—United Press.



Mr. Julius Brittlebank, the 76-year old stock-broker of Charleston, South California, who is on his 15th round-the-world trip, arrived in Bombay on Thursday "en route" to England.

"Prized As Asset Of My Life"

Mr. Munshi's Association With Famous Lawyers

Recalls Striking Memoirs At Lecture To Law Students

Mr. K. M. Munshi, advocate, delivered a lecture on Thursday, under the auspices of the Magazine Committee, Government Law College. Principal Fyzee presided. The subject of the lecture was: "Some Remarkable Lawyers I have known." In the course of which, he said:—

I have to thank the Principal and the Professors of the Law College for inviting me to speak to-day. But I have a horror of addressing any set of persons unless there is a provocation often for an attractive fee. But on this occasion I could not resist the temptation of coming in your midst, if for nothing else than reviving old memories of this venerable Institution. To-night I am going to tell you about a few remarkable lawyers whom I have known and whose association I have prized as one of the most valuable asset of my life. But I propose to talk to you only about some very remarkable lawyers whom death, retirement or extraordinary seniority have not removed from the region of debatables.

I do not propose, to tell you, for instance, if Sir Jamshed Kanga, the first Indian and the most popular of Advocate Generals: of Mahomedally Jinnah, that masterful personality; of that brilliant and subtle intellect,—my "guru" in the profession B. J. Desai; of V. F. Taraporewalla, the soul of honest and fair-minded advocacy; of Jamietram Vakil—that venerable speciment of the old world chancy Solicitors; of Ambashankar Mulji, a District Pleader—but 'a gem of purest ray serene' "found in the unfathomable cave" of the town of Broach all cherished friends, whose friendship I have the honour to enjoy.

LAW FLOWS IN HIS VEINS.

The first remarkable lawyer whom I came to know was my uncle, my father's elder brother. He died when I was a little boy, but I have a vivd memory of this grand old man, stiff with gout and stone-deaf. He had made some money and had a great reputation for winning cases which nobody else could. Every morning he sat on his veranda; and his clients came and sat before him, shouting at the top of their voice. I never knew him using pen and ink, though I have seen in his house an inkstand which had no ink and a reed pen the point of which was broken. Somehow he exercised a weird fascination on all clients, who had doubtful cases, for he had the reputation for being able to secure something for them. Happy days, when there were few papers to read and no law reports to refer it.

You who are appearing for examinations will easily realise the degeneracy of our times if I tell you how he became an High Court pleader. About 1852 he studied in the Elphinstone Institute, which is now split up into a college and an high school Having studied a little English, he thought that consistently with the dignity of his family he must become a lawyer; for, in those glorious days old every second adult Munshi claimed to be a lawyer of some sort. This uncle of mine, one fine morning fared forth from his home on his prancing steed from Broach to seek a lawyer's diploma. He travelled by easy stages, feted and feasted by his father's friends; and reached Bombay in about a month's time. He put up with Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradas than the Government Pleader, and a friend of my grand-father. Next day when the Government Pleader got into his pallanquin to attend the Court, my uncle accompanied him on his horse. They came to the High Court, where the Chief Justice sat, majestic in wig and gown; the Government Pleader stood in front with folded hands, the candidate at a little distance, trembling in his shoes.

The examination began: the learned Chief Justice asked in English the question "What is equity of redemption?" The Government Pleader bowed low, turned to the candidate and in solemn accents, asked in Gujarati, "What was served at your marriage feast?" Fully equipped with this part of law, my uncle unhesitatingly gave a long list of the spicy and delicious meals served at the marriage festivities. Dhirajlal Mathuradas, with a smile of satisfaction on his lips, turned to the Chief Justice, made a bow and, in respectful terms, said, "My Lord, it is but natural that his answer should be correct. For generations, they are lawyers, law flows in their veins: "The clerk offered the Diploma; the Chief Justice put his august scrawl on it; my uncle received it almost on bended knees.—And he rode proudly back to his native town, flushed with victory. I was so sorry I was born so late when I heard this story from my uncle's own lips; and I dare say you all feel sorry—for, the days when one can describe a dinner and obtain a diploma have gone, no more to return!

LAW—A PASSION TO HIM.

From the first known lawyer, I now go to the best lawyer I have known. A mythology has sprung up round John Duncan Inverarity in the Bar library. He was the leader of the Bar long before many present leaders of the Bar were born, though he died only a few years ago. When Norman MacLeod became a barrister, his father called 'cousin John' and requested him to take young Norman to Bombay to be trained up under him. 'Cousin John' protested "I am old, and, am going to retire very soon." But old MacLeod was insistent and 'Cousin John' brought young Norman to the Bombay Bar years and years ago. Young Norman became, in turn, the Official Assignee, a puisne judge, and ultimately the Chief Justice.

Inverarity was scarcely human: he was only a lawyer or a bridge player or a lion hunter, and lived in a dirty old room in the Byculla Club. In any walk of life, Inverarity would have risen to the highest rank; but he preferred to be six months a lawyer in Bombay and six months, a landlord in Scotland.

He was the most uncanny lawyer that I have seen. He had a stupendous memory, and a skill of presentment which made facts look exactly as he wished. In one case, in which I was led by Sir Thomas Strangman, prospects looked very bad, indeed, till the next day Inverarity was briefed to conduct the case. I accompanied him when he went to inspect the property in question. For two hours he went over every room; and, to my surprise, I discovered that the condition of the property which the day before looked dead against us was entirely in our favour. He came to the Court, restarted the facts, and, to everyone's surprise, our case suddenly because the simplest of simple cases.

Law was a passion of his life. He was upto-date with his law-reports—a feat few seniors can perform, and had an unerring grasp of principles. He spotted the only principle applicable and cited the only authority needed. His cross examination was not characterised by any pyrotechnique. He rarely raised his voice His eyes were keen and peircing as usual. He had no mannerism which is generally associated with clever cross examination But his short questions elicited damaging replies.

Inverarity's superiority over every one else lay in his wonderful equipment, his thorough grasp of facts and a genius for selecting the only point in the case which could win a victory. One day bubbling with a junior enthusiasm for newly discovered points, I went to him with authorities and told him that there are at least half a dozen good points on which we could win the suit. In his stern manner he said, "Young men, there are always ten good points in a case. Keep only one for yourself and leave the other side to discover the rest."

Somehow it is impossible to dissociate the memory of Inverarity from the Bombay High Court. He created the tradition of our Bar. He continued to practice till fatal illness laid its hand on him in the corridor of the Court. And when we laid him down in his grave, all of us felt that the High Court was not what it once was.

HOUSEHOLD GOD OF BAR-LIBRARY

The next great lawyer, with whom I can claim years of respectful friendship, is Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. Starting life very humbly, he became, in succession, a leading pleader on the Appellate side, the most brilliant advocate on the Original Side, a distinguished judge, and a capable Law Member of the Government of Bombay.

He alone of all the lawyers I have seen has got true forensic dignity and eloquence. During the last 25 years of my contact with the High Court Bar I found the high water mark of forensic eloquence being touched only when Sir Chimanlal Setalvad argued the appeal in Surajmal vs B. G. Horniman reported in XX Bombay Law Reporter page 184. Poise combined with accuracy of expression to produce that masterly address.

The greatness of Sir Chimanlal lies in the fact that he never stoops to conquer, never indulges in the cheap devices which many of us are often led into adopting consciously or unconsciously. He never appeals to the gallery, never pampers to the weakness of the Bench. He dominates the tribunal by by the sheer force of his intellectual power. Towards the other side, he invariably extends a polite behaviour; and I have not known him taking advantage of a junior, however he may be.

I have had a good fortune to be led by him in many heavy cases and I have scarcely come across a more loyal, trustful and encouraging senior in my life But as a junior you have to be very careful, for, he insists on realising the dream of a socialist worker. He never works for more than five hours for more than five days in the week. If you expect Sir Chimanlal to get ready with his briefs without a conference with you, you will be very much mistaken. You must go to Sir Chimanlal in a conference which very often begins at 10 a.m., and place before him all the facts of the case. But as you state your case, he will absorb it not as you state it but as his wonderfully trained mind receives it. He will then restate it take his pen and make elaborate notes: and the fabric of a well-argued case will rise on his notes from the brick and mortier which you have supplied. And from these notes, rarely tarnished by materials from the brief, he will argue your case as Sir Chimanlal alone can do. Often, he turns his sentences with a precision which would be the envy of eminent judges in any part of the world. His strong common sense, his large experience, and his grasp of the fundamental principles of law supplies the rest. He has the art of making every point of view but his own look untenable.

Sir Chimanlal at seventy has the soul of a young man He can sit down at a table in the Bar Library and gossip over every thing with the gusto of a fresher. He can enjoy a joke as any one else can, even at his own expense. He is one of the 'household gods' of the Bar Library: admired, respected, beloved.

TERROR TO JUNIOR BAR.

The next remarkable lawyer whom I propose to refer is Sir Thomas Strangman. At one time he was the terror of the junior Bar. In the beginning I felt like collapsing when I heard him criticising my case. A few days after I became an advocate, I think in April 1913, I was invited to appear in an election case before the District Judge at Surat. Proud of my first important brief, I got into my compartment at the Grant Road station dreaming of the triumph, which I was going to secure the next day. But as the train was about to start, I hear a familiar voice shouting, "Boy, put the luggage in this compartment," I saw Sir Thomas move into the next compartment. My heart sank, the dreams of glory vanished; and I could not sleep a wink thinking over the prospects of facing Sir Thomas the next day, I do not want to complete the story of my discomfiture by narrating to you how. the next day, the District Magistrate accepted every word of his as correct and every word of mine as incorrect and my clients petition stood dismissed with costs.

But, later, I outgrew this dread and found in him one of the most genial man without any seniority complex, and even if he had any racial complex, he concealed well. It was one of the pleasant experiences at the Bar to be told a spicy story by Sir Thomas at the end of a very trying conference.

His mastery over Indian statute-law was great. He never relied upon memory; he never appealed to general principles of English Law. No sooner you give him the facts of the case, he would take the Civil Court Manual, turn up the appropriate section of the appropriate Act, and within a few minutes, you had your facts reshaped according to law. In a very heavy case in which I was concerned at Ahmedabad, the plaint, drawn by me, was settled by Sir Thomas in a conference I thought the case good. I had looked up all the authorities, had laboured at it for days. In five minutes Sir Thomas took out his Civil Court Manual and the whole case fell to pieces. We did not know what to do. The point, as he put it, was so simple that it struck at the very root of our case. Sir Thomas then left for England; my client launched a suit. Very eminent counsels were briefed against us. We argued the case for days but ultimately we got a consent decree, which, more or less conceded what we wanted. At every sentence of my learned opponents, I trembled lest they might get near the point, which Sir Thomas had spotted. But luck was with us. They went round and round the point but never came to it; and until the consent decree was taken, the point so simple on the section remained undiscovered.

COMMENTATOR OF INDIAN LAW.

Sir Dinsha Mulla, whose recent death we still grieve, was a very remarkable man. When I was struggling in obscurity and poverty, when none at the Bar extended a helping hand, Sir Dinsha was the first senior who by a well turned compliment to a plaint drawn by me revived my loosing faith in myself and for that little act of kindness I have always remained grateful.

He was great as a judge rather than as an advocate, and he was greater as a jurist than as a judge. Temperamentally he enjoyed drafting to conducting a case. He loved to sit in his chamber, surrounded by his admiring "devils" and a pile of Indian Appeals, delving into the intricacies of law. As a judge he had few peers and scarcely any superior. In commercial cases it was a delight to argue fine points of law before him. I have very

(Continued on Page 19.)

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CULT OF BAWA-WORSHIP

(Continued from page 6).

the subtle propaganda that is carried on by interested persons stories of miracles attributed to the Bawa, which have their origin for the most part in the brains of the interested persons only, you have the whole countryside talking about them. This is how generally the prestige, power and hold of a "Bawa" generally comes to be established.

Dressing as Women.

Mr. Diweker in the course of his above article vividly describes some particular occasions when the Bawa dresses himself as a woman, as alleged by the writer, and his devotees, even males, put on the garments of the weaker-sex for the occasion and worship him. This circumstance of male-devotees donning the garments of women to please their Guru, himself dressed as a woman, may be looked upon as the height of devotion, a symbol of the oneness or unity underlying the purpose of creation. It may be an innocent way of realising that indivisible unity, which the Bawa gets his followers to realise in themselves. We need not be surprised if the idea gets hold of the popular mind and female fashions in the matter of clothes become the vogue of the day. For this is an age of fads. We have the nudist fad. The Fascist fad. And the fad of same dress for either sex will only add to the number.

Dedication of Women.

But the most objectionable feature of the Bawa Cult is the dedication of minor girls or young wives to the services of the Bawa as alleged by Mr. Diweker in his above article. Young girls and wives are left behind at the Math at Sakori for what is believed to be their own salvation through serving the Bawa. This conception of attaining salvation is a very queer one and it is high time the authorities turned their eyes in that direction and sought first-hand knowledge of the circumstances under which the alleged dedications take place. I am not one of those who resent the interference of the State in matters of conscience or faith. A drunkard might plead for freedom of conscience and action as much as the father of a young girl or the fool of a husband of a young wife the right of freedom of action in dedicating the daughter or wife respectively for service at Sakori. The State must interfere where vested interests stand to suffer by such interference, which is aimed at securing the greatest good of the greatest numbers. The Sanatanist outcry against the removal of Untouchability Bill springs from the same motives of self-interest. Those who plead for freedom of action in the matter of dedicating their kith-and-kin (of course of the softer sex) to the service of a Math or a Bawa have to remember that they have no right to throw away a young budding life even for the sake of religious merit (always a doubtful factor). We have also to consider whether there are no other ulterior motives which lead men to adopt a course of action which cannot be sufficiently condemned from the stand-point of morality and social well-being. A husband who wants to get rid of a young wife for reasons which he cannot publish fearing social opprobrium or a father who is so degraded and depraved as to barter away his child for the sake of material gain, may find this practice of dedicating for service to the Math (wherever it may be) a convenient cloak for their ugly deeds and still uglier motives. Society should not tolerate this practice longer than it may. It strikes at the very root of the social ethics and the relationships that centre round them.

Right Lead.

Mr. Diweker Shastri has rendered a distinct service to the cause of social purity and rationalism in publishing his article. Incurable fanatics may resent the tone and the matter of the said article but those who care for social health and the sanctity of home-life; who are not blinded by irrational religious fervour to the inherent danger involved in the cult of Bawa-worship will hail the article of Mr. Diwekar for the lead it gives in the right direction,

I understand that Mr. Diweker Shastri has organised a Sangh or Society which aims at combating the cult. To free men's minds from the thraldom of religious fanaticism, never so subtly practised, should engage the attention of our social reformers who have so long adopted a policy of drift towards this question.

WHITHER INDIA?

(Continued from Page 6).

propose to prevent it? Item (12) of their programme says "There shall be adult franchise which shall be on a functional basis." Clearly they want a genuinely democratic Legislature, really representative of all the "functions" of Society. The perennial questin turns up again: Does "function" mean that of "workers" and "peasants" or "producers" in the narrow sense or the broad sense? If the latter, how many "functions" should be recognised, for purposes of election? The Census Report will provide a list of many hundreds, perhaps thousands, of occupations, each of which might constitute a "minority" clamouring for adequate representation of itself.

Russia has "functional" representation also, in theory. How many functions are recognised there—I do not know. Segal's book, "Modern Russia," says that there are 46 trade-unions. The old first name of the Soviet, "the Peasants, Soldiers, and Workers' Soviet," gives the clue to the main functions. In 1917, the Peasants were the most important factor for the purposes of the revolution-makers; they were therefore mentioned first. The soldiers came next, and the Workers third, in importance and in description. Later on positions changed.

(To Be Continued).

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Ways Of Wild Animals

Elephant, Not Tiger Or Lion, Most Dangerous Beast To Hunt Says Mr. Jepson

An interesting lecture was delivered by Mr. Stanley Jepson on "The Wild Animals and their Ways" at the Prince of Wales Museum, on Wednesday last, when Mr. J. G. Ridland, Governor of the Imperial Bank of India, presided.

Mr. Jepson began his interesting discourse with classification of game which he considerde most dangerous. From his wide experience as a shikari, having explored different parts of Africa and India in quest of wild querries, he was of opinion that the elephant was perhaps the most dangerous of all animals to shoot. The only vital spot was the brains. The wild buffalo, the rhino, the lion and the tiger came next. Referring to the two latter ones the lecturer thought that they were soon disappearing though protected by game Laws, in Northern and Central India. As to the remnant of lions, which at one time were found all over India, and which have now been preserved in the Gir forests, they are on the verge of extinction, as they hardly number more than 90.

"KING OF BEASTS."

According to the speaker's idea, the title of the "King of Beasts" should be well deserved by the tiger. Referring to the Indian Gour or as it was mistakenly called, the Bison, he said that its appearance was suggestive of a gentleman in brown suit with white spats. It may be a formidable looking beast and its appearance when bearing down to the accompaniment of snorts reminiscent of a steam engine, is terrorising, but from his personal experience the so-called charges of unwounded animals as alleged by some sportsmen were merely efforts to escape from what they considered a tight corner. He said that even the wounded ones hardly proved provocative.

The lecturer then referred to the Black Buck, "which is the pride of the sun-baked plains of India. So accustomed it had become to the activities of the human beings that it would hardly heed the toiling farmers tilling the soil or the lumbering slow-moving carts crossing the fields. The black coated leader lifting his lordly head with corkscrew like spiral horns marches daintily ahead with his harem of females and younger ones following in the rear. Even in the traditional Indian sport of hunting bucks with chitta, the buck comes out victorious. The speed of the chitta is well-maintained only up to 200 yards." The lecturer said that on one occasion some hounds were unleashed after bucks, but they could hardly overtake them.

"CHITAL".

The speaker then referred to the beauties of the Indian jungle, viz., the Chitals. "Amongst the Indian fauna, a naturalist could not find a better representative of the Deer family than the Chitals. The general colouration is rufus brown dotted with white spots. They are denizens of the plains, yet like the Nilghai they move in large herds, in lightly forested patches of jungles, but never in mountainous areas. The male chital is one of the most graceful and impressive of all four-footed animals, with its 'lyre-shaped' antlers, laid at a graceful angle, with its back and with its head slightly tilted; it glances curiously but confidently around while it chews the cud. The tail is usually kept pressed to the body. Anyway the Chitals face their difficulties most sportingly. Even after the heard is scared off it will be found feeding peacefully a few hundred yards away from the spot, where the intruder meddled with it as if nothing untoward has happened."

The lecturer then dwelt upon an interesting incident which happened in a patch of jungle near Hoshangabad, where he was on the "machan" with his wife awaiting the arrival of the "King if the Beasts" who did not visit the "kill", but a young Samber trotted up and would not move though the lecturer twice blew a whistle. He, therefore, surmised "even with their big flapping ears they lack in the power of hearing, which is so marked in other animals".

CROCODILES

The speaker then said that the Swamp deer, Markhors and Urials, were fast disappearing. Referring to crocodiles the speaker said "As a crocodile often inhabits the same locality as an elephant and being equally amphibious, it needed to be exalted to the society of superior beings". Just as a tiger takes to men-killing, so does a crocodile. The depredations committed by such a saurian are equally appalling. It is, therefore, the duty of every shikari to hunt for and destroy it. This wily creature usually approaches its victim and unwary bather or a drinking beast, without almost a ripple or swirl. With a whirl of its scaly tail it deals a mighty paralysing blow to its victim hurling him stunned into the waters and, once again propelling its tail, it drags its victim to the fathomless bottom, there to remain submerged, to rot and finally to be eaten.

PANTHER.

The panther came next, and showing a pretty female cub which appeared to be a favourite of Mrs. Jepson, the lecturer said that from his experience he found it to be quite smart and affectionate and playful, but that it lacked hopelessly in the power of scent. He opined that they were known to breed prolifically. There were no less number of panthers in India at present time than there were 30 years ago, despite the numbers which were annually shot. "The panther is a very wily creature, a sneak and not very clean in its methods of hunting and feeding".

The speaker then discussed the tiger, which in his opinion was open in its habits an expert tracker and a speedy and a very sure killer, unlike the panther. It is the proud possessor of perhaps the best eye-sight in the world. Tremendously powerful, the tiger is remarkably stealthy, when tracking its prey; it could tread on dry grass and twigs, so carefully as not to make the slightest sound and then speedily dispatching its victim. It has no power of scent like the panther fortunately enough, if it had, it would be the most dangerous animal of all. He agreed with the popular notion that the tiger was a recent visitor to the Indian jungles. Bears came in next. Mr. Japson said that it did not dance round its victim and squeez its victim to death, as it has been generally believed, but it usually races after its victim on all fours, knocks it over with its paw and then rips it from head to foot with its terrible claws. It is usually hysterical and vicious and could never be trusted.

HAVE ANIMALS SIXTH SENSE.

The lecturer then discussed the moot point "whether the animals have a sixth sense". He thought that the explanation that the animal mind merely feared the attentions of humanity, good or evil, in the same way as a child resented being made a fuss of by a stranger was right. It was the fear of the unknown.

In conclusion, Mr. Jepson said that the Indian Fauna which was so very and rich at one time was on the verge of extinction. He suggested that liberal issue of licenses for so-called "Crop protection purposes was a responsible factor. The villagers would not hesitate to shoot anything which would crawl, creep or run. He put in an eloquent plea for legislation for stopping trade in flesh, horns, and hide of wild game and also for the establishment of sanctuaries for these wild animals.

The president then thanked the speaker and said if Mr. Jepson had continued his lecture for an hour more they would have been all the more delighted.

"COCOANUT" DAY IN BOMBAY

The Cocoa-Nut Fair Day ('Tiwar') was celebrated with the usual eclat at the Esplanade Maidan on Friday.

After a long time there was sun shine and people from Kalyan, Thana, Andheri and Bandra came in large numbers to witness the "tamasha."

The festival is marked with the changing of the sacred thread and throwing of the cocoa nuts in the sea, and dealers in sacred threads and cocoanuts had a good harvest in these times of trade depression.

At Back Bay, Ballard Pier and Chowpatty there were large crowds of sightseers as well as those who went to appease the fury of the sea, by throwing quantities of cocoanuts into the water.

The toy dealers, were also well patronised by the kiddies and their parents. In the afternoon the vehicular traffic at Cruickshank road was restricted to the tram cars to prevent accidents and mishaps.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR BHIWANDI

Activities Of Konkan Muslim Education Society

The Managing Board of the Konkon Muslim Education Society of Thana District submitted the Report on the working of the Society for the year 1933-34, to the sixth annual general meeting held on July 21 under the presidentship of Khan Bahadur Sheikh Vazir Mahomed:—

The report states:—

"We take this opportunity to thank Mr. A. H. Dracup who during his short regime as the Collector of the District was good enough to accept the Presidentship of the Society. We place on record his sincere efforts in the cause of Education and keen interest in the welfare of the Community.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Yakub Vazir Mohamed as its President is now guiding the affairs of the Society. He is best suited to advise the members in the deliberation, and possesses immense influence.

The total Membership of the Society for the year 1933-34 is 131, out of which 22 are Patrons and 32 are Life Members. We regret to note that the Membership of the Society is not increasing as was expected last year.

The Fund-Committee was active this year in fulfilling its obligation Rs. 1529 were collected from the Charcoal Merchants and Rs. 1686 from the Rice Merchants of Bhiwandi. The total contributions collected during the year is Rs. 5105 as against Rs. 6817 last year.

The Society distributed Rs. 636 as Scholarship to poor students from private donations.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR BHIWANDI.

The work of the Society can be well judged by the progress of the Anglo-Urdu High School. The need of a High School at Bhiwandi has been long recognized. Public and Private enterprises in the way of establishing a High School at Bhiwandi had met with little success. It is therefore a matter of pride that the Society is on the eve of success, in this respect. The day is not far when a full fledged High School will efficiently be run in Bhiwandi.

28 ARRESTS IN MADRAS

Serious Clash Between Two Sections Of Fishermen

MADRAS, Aug. 23.

Khasimode a fisherman colony in Royapuram, was the scene of a serious disturbance at noon today when a clash occurred between two sections of fishermen consisting of about 300 each.

Stones, brickbats and sticks were freely used resulting in injuries to several persons on either side. While the fight was proceeding a soda water bottle charged with explosives hurled by some one exploded, causing terrific noise and confusion. Police officers with a party of Reserves rushed to the scene and restored order.

Twenty-eight arrests were made. Police are guarding the area. Tension between the two sections has been in existence for some time.—A.P.

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"England Is Being Dragged Into War" Again

Lord Beaverbrook Accuses National Government Of Embroiling Nation In Europe's Quarrels

We are pledged to fight for Austrian independence.

We are pledged to defend the frontiers of Belgium against all comers.

Who made these montrous pledges?

The Government of Great Britain known as the National Government.

What consideration do we get in return for undertaking such momentous liabilities?

Nothing! Nothing! Nothing but toil and trouble, sorrow and disaster, writes Lord Beaverbrook in the "Sunday Express."

Why did we sign such terrible commitments?

Because our Ministers imagine we must interfere in European politics in order to safeguard ourselves against European interference with Britain.

We must join in the gangwar raging in the street for fear the gangsters unite to attack us in our house.

OH! THE FOLLY OF IT!

The British Empire minding its own business is safe.

The British Empire meddling in the concerns of the Balkans and Central Europe is sure to be embroiled in war pestilence and famine.

DRAGGED INTO WAR.

Look at the position that has been created by these dangerous pledges. Consider the plight in which we have been put.

Austria made the last war in Europe. She was the aggressor. Belgium was the victim.

We were dragged into it because we had guaranteed Belgium against Austria.

"Now we guarantee both of them—Austria the assailant and Belgium the assailed. We have doubled our liabilities.

We have multiplied the occasions on which we can be dragged into war in Europe through the quarrels and hatreds of these Continental nations."

Pledges, guarantees, honourable understandings, statements of policy, one by one they are piling up. Deeper and deeper are we plunging.

And this is the work of the National Government.

Sir John Simon, as Attorney-General in Mr. Asquith's Government in 1914, was in favour of Britain maintaining her neutrality at that time. But this time, as Foreign Secretary in Mr. MacDonald's Government, he is for interference.

It is a strange situation.

The lesson of the last war is written plain so that every man of common sense in Britain can read it; cut out your foreign commitments. Refuse, by every means in your power, by every art of statesmanship, the possibility of being embroiled in the quarrels of Europe.

But our Government read the lesson otherwise. They add to the commitments. They involve us more deeply in Europe than ever. They blind us to that continent with its fears and vendettas by stronger chains.

At the very moment when the ship is ready to set out on the Empire voyage, when the sails are set, the tide flowing, and the crew eager to sail, the officers make her fast to the shore by new cables!

And worst of all, the new commitments are undertaken without consulting the Dominions. This is the wickedest feature of the policy.

The Dominions are not parties to the pledges. They are not marching by our side in the policy of entanglements. Their path is diverging from ours.

"These are the tactics of Imperial disruption. They can have one end and one end only: the breaking up of all that the British peoples have laboured to build up through the years."

And for what are we incurring these dreadful dangers? To maintain the independence of Austria.

But the independence of Austria is impossible in the nature of things. It was made a social and economic impossibility by the peace treaties.

No pledge we give can alter that fact. No war we fight in can make it a possibility.

Besides, Austria does not want to be independent. Time and again the people of that country have made their views clear, and Austria could not be independent even if she did want it. The events of the economic crisis in Europe prove that beyond a doubt.

But it does not matter. If the day comes when the Austrian frontier is crossed by hostile forces, and the Government of that country calls to Britain for aid, our soldiers must march. The British Government has given its word.

Further, before the issue of Austria's future is determined, there must be war. It cannot be otherwise.

JEALOUS NATIONS.

Italy and Jugo-Slavia are hostile to one another. Each is concerned with the Austrian situation.

If either of them could exercise suzerainty in Austria it might ease our commitments. But if one attempts to do so the other will be instantly brought in to prevent it.

But we have no interest in the rivalries of these jealous nations. We have nothing to gain and nothing to guard on the banks of the Danube.

We have interests of our own. They are to be found in the Empire. Are not Tyne and Clyde and the rivers of the Empire better than all the waters of the Danube?

Italy has a frontier with Austria. So has Jugo-Slavia. So has Czecho-Slovakia. Each of these countries can claim to have a concern for the fate of Austria.

France, too, can make the same claim. True, she has no common border with Austria. But she has a German frontier to guard.

The French are quite entitled to take the view that what happens to Austria is a matter of vital interest to France.

"But where is Britain's interest?

We have no frontier with Austria. We have no frontier with any European country. We are in the blessed position of being as remote from Europe as our statesmen will allow us to be."

We have no interest in the quarrels of the Continent. None at all.

And we have one great interest in keeping out of these quarrels, the interest of preventing our people, our sons and brothers, from being the sport and the victims of the Continental murder gangs.

WHY BELGIUM?

As for Belgium, where is our concern in that country? It is said that we must defend Belgium against invasions because an enemy might establish air bases in that country. It is a preposterous argument.

Why should Belgium be singled out in this way? What of the other countries of Europe?

The development of air transport has got to the point where more distant air bases would be just as dangerous to us as bases in Belgium.

Out of the long line of countries facing the North Sea, it is mere folly to select one and suppose that it alone is the centre of danger.

Besides, the idea that air development has made Britain's position more vulnerable and the policy of isolation more difficult is one that will not bear serious examination.

The British Empire has been made stronger than ever before by the airplane. Strength in the air depends on the existence of a large reserve of trained pilots. That reserve can only be provided out of the personnel of a large commercial air system.

SPLENDID ISOLATION.

The vast spaces of the Dominions make it inevitable that civil aviation will develop there more swiftly and on a larger scale than anywhere else in the world. That is absolutely essential to the economic development of the Dominions.

Air strength will be added to us by our geographical situation.

Now how can we recover our independence? How can we defeat the party of European interference?

"Help me to organise opinion. Help me to mobilise for this cause.

I will use support if you give it to me for Splendid Isolation and against interference in Europe.

For the British Empire and against foreign entanglements.

For trade with our own people and against the plundering foreign tribes."

I want no office. I seek no place. I will take no power.

My sole object is to bring our people together in our own dwelling house. When the struggle is over and the victory won, I will go home.

PROPERTY TAX OF CONGRESS HOUSE

Madras Govt. Pays Rs. 523 To Corporation

MADRAS, Aug. 24.

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the payment, to the Corporation of Madras, of a sum of Rs 523-4-9 being the property tax claimed by the Corporation in respect of the Congress House, Madras (building of Tamil-Nadu Congress Committee), which was in the possession of the Government from January 13, 1932 to September 9, 1933.

This expenditure will, it is learnt, be met from the fund allotted to the Administration of Justice, Presidency Magistrate's Court, Madras—United Press.

INDO-S. AFRICA RELATIONS

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

The Associated Press understands that the South African Government recently deputed Mr. Andrew T. Brennan, one of their Trade Commissioners to visit India and discuss with the Government of India and leading public men, the question of the possibility of establishing closer trade relations between India and South Africa.

Mr. Bronnan who is now in Simla had informal talks with Sir Fazli Hussain and Mr. G. S. Bajpai yesterday and is busy in ascertaining the views of prominent members of the Indian Legislature. Mr. Brennan has already visited several important centres in India and is leaving Simla to-day for Bombay where he will get into touch with the commercial opinion. After finishing his work in India Mr. Brennan will proceed to Java where he will take over office of Trade Commissioner.—A.P.

OTTAWA PACT COMMITTEE

Difference Of Opinion Among Members

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

The Ottawa Committee of the Assembly hold the final sitting to-day and finished the consideration of Dr. Meek's report.

It is understood that the report of the Committee will be ready for submission to the Assembly on August 27. As already announced for want of time there will be no formal discussion on it in the House.

It is believed that there is a sharp difference of opinion among members and a minority report will be appended signed by Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. Neogy and Mr. Sitarama Raju.—A.P.

From Simla To Delhi

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

The Associated Press understands that the Government of India will close in Simla on October 23 and re-open in Delhi on October 24.—A.P.

RECALL

"HANNA" of YAHOODI-KI-LARKI — RATAN
"MARCUS" & "Chandidas" — SAIGAL
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PAINLESS DEATH PROBLEM

A few weeks ago, a patient of mine, having shaken hands, handed me a note. He had, for several days, been reduced to this method of communication, the disease of his larynx having at last made speech impossible. Here is the note:—

Dear Dr. Roberts,—As I anticipated, I can no longer swallow milk. My poor starved bones are sore. I am so weak that I hope you will assure my wife that my life is now very short. I thank you for your kind attention, and I want to make one last request of you. I trust you will grant it. You know the torture I am in, and you know that in any case I can live but a very short time. Will you save me from this painful death? I am, yours gratefully. . . .

Biographical history is full of such instances. Berlioz, in his Memoirs, speaks of the death of his sister "from cancer of the breast, after six months of horrible suffering.

DELIVERANCE FROM TORTURE.

And not a doctor dared have the humanity to put an end to this martyrdom by letting my sister inhale a bottle of chloroform. This is done to save a patient the pain of a surgical operation, which lasts a quarter of a minute; but it is not done to deliver one from a torture lasting six months. . .

The most horrible thing in the world, for us living and sentient beings, is inexorable suffering; and we must be barbarous or stupid, or both at once, not to use the sure and easy means now at our disposal to bring it to an end.'

Every doctor who has been long in practice has encountered such a situation again and again. It is one of the many dilemmas with which we are faced. The law of our country and the acknowledged code of our profession are in clear enough agreement. Our consciences are not always thereby set at rest. We are haunted by the reminder: "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you," writes Harry Roberts in the "Spectator."

What are we doctors to do in these circumstances? If we accede to our patient's wish, we are, as the law stands, guilty of the crime of murder. Consequently, it is often cowardice, rather than conscience or professional honour, that leads us to observe the established convention. I suspect, however, that very many doctors do, on occasion, allow their sympathy and their feeling of pity to override their prudence. To a humane man, the inclination to administer the merciful overdose is often almost—not infrequently, quite—irresistible.

COMMON SENSE IN ENGLISH LAW.

In its administration, there is, however, more common sense in the English law than is generally recognized. Motive is very seriously taken into account both by judges and by juries. I expect that most readers will remember the case of a man who, some six or seven years ago, was tried at the Chester Assizes for drowning his four-year-old daughter in a bath. As summarized in *The Lancet*, the facts of the case were of a pathetic kind, to which most doctors could find parallels in their own experience. The man's wife had died earlier in the year from tuberculosis. This child contracted tuberculosis, and developed gangrene in the face. The father nursed the child with the greatest care day and night. The doctor told him that she could not live long. The father could not bear to see her suffer any longer, and drowned her. The jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty"; and Mr. Justice Branson made these significant comments: "It is a matter which gives food for thought, when one comes to consider that, had this poor child been an animal instead of a human being, so far from there being anything blameworthy in the man's action in putting an end to its suffering, he would actually have been liable to punishment if he had not done so."

We are all agreed about our duty to a mortally wounded dog or cat lingering in a painful death-struggle. Law and conscience are here at one. Why these differences in the official conception of humanity and of duty? The issue can scarecely be that of the sacredness of life, or even of the peculiar sacredness of human life; for, through greed, fear, or motives of expediency, we subsidize professional soldiers and professional hangmen. The basic postulate is hard to come by.

EUTHANASIA POSSIBLE.

The possibilities of euthanasia—that is, of easy, painless death, deliberately imposed or accepted—have lately been brought to public notice by the discussions at the Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute. Two distinguished and experienced doctors there urged the desirability of legalizing the painless destruction of "human mental monstrosities" in whom improvement is unattainable, whose participation in even the simplest life of humanity is impossible. To me, the case of these congenital imbeciles is far less pathetic than is that of those born with terrible physical deformities.

We need to discriminate very carefully between facilitating the death of an individual at his own request and for his own relief, and the killing of an individual on the ground that, for the rest of us, such a course would be more economical or more agreeable than keeping him alive.

The philosophers and theorists are almost unanimous in their commendation of euthanasia, and in their abuse of the physicians who hesitate to hasten and facilitate the passing of their suffering patients. "I esteem it," said Bacon, "the office of a physician not only to restore the health, but to mitigate pain and dolors; and not only when such mitigation may conduce to recovery, but when it may serve to make a fair and easy passage." In this matter, men of action are more hesitant. Napoleon, who must have witnessed more painful and hideous deaths than any doctor, held that "*au fond il vaut toujours mieux souffrir: qu'un homme finisse sa destinee quelle qu'elle soit.*" We may credit him with a willingness to act up to his own creed.

Doctors, on whom would fall most of the responsibility for administering the *coup de grace*, should euthanasia become general and legal, are perhaps the least enthusiastic advocates; not from lack of sympathy, but because they know better than does the public the sinister possibilities attendant on the giving of increased licence to the less reputable members of their profession.

What, then, is the moral of it all? Strict Roman Catholics will, for the most part, probably share with Napoleon the conviction that each one of us must "dree his weired." Most of us take a less absolute view.

MAY BE LEGALIZED WITH SAFEGUARDS.

Though, personally, I would not hesitate painlessly to end the life of an individual suffering from a painfull and incurable disorder such as cancer of the larynx, I am not an enthusiast for the legalization of such acts, unless they are to be heavily safeguarded. I prefer at present, to take my own risks. I am sure that this is the feeling of most sympathetic and responsible doctors.

England's Beauty Spot For Nation

RUGBY, Aug. 23.

A sum of £10,000 has been raised publicly, in response to an appeal, for the purchase for the nation, of Buttermere Valley in the English Lake District.

A further sum of £2,500 is still needed, and it is confidently expected that this will be forthcoming and that this beauty spot in due course will be handed over to the National Trust.—B.O.W.

The War Office anoounces that Col. H. I. Allen has been appointed Inspector of the Staff School, Iraq Army, with effect from September 8.

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When East Meets West

Prof. Toynbee Points To Disastrous Result Of Collision Of Cultures

"The devastating effects of the reckless world-wide adoption of the Western European principle of nationality stare us in the face to-day," said Professor Arnold J. Toynbee in a paper on 'Psychological problems arising from the contact of cultures," in the Psychological Section of the International Congress on Anthrology and Sthnology in London in mail week.

Emphasising the problems of the pressure of an alien culture, he said: "The Near Eastern peoples have been led by the modern political dominance and consequent political prestige of Western Europe to scrap their own indigenous political institutions and to substitute our West European nationalism in their place. It is this that explains the havoc that has followed, for when you apply the West European concept of nationality to a region in which the different communities are geographically intermingled and economically independent, and when you equate these communities with our West European nations and teach every one of them that it has a sacred right to possess a sovereign independent national State of their own on the pattern of France or England—then you are really inciting them to sort themselves out geographically by a process of internecine warfare in which all minorities will be evicted or massacred and all economic relations will be pulled to pieces.

"This has, in fact, been the appalling effect in the domain of the old Ottoman Empire during the last 150 years of the radiation of the West European political principle of national self-government divorced from its West European historical and geographical context and applied to a population with an entirely different social heritage. The destructiveness of such a process might be thought to be providing its own safeguard. When the child has burned its fingers may we not expect it to stop playing with fire?

"Why is it, then, that the non-Western peoples in recent times, when once they have embarked upon the course of adopting our Western political institutions, have tended to go on to the bitter end, notwithstanding the terrible sufferings and loss which this course has imposed upon them?" Professor Toynbee's conclusion was that "in our world, in our time, we are in the very early days of a world-wide collision of cultures which will almost certainly have far-off consequences beyond the utmost range of our imagination."—"Manchester Guardian."

FAMINE AND FLOOD HAVOC IN ASSAM

Flood Relief Committee And Ramakrishna Mission Put Forth Best Efforts

The fifth batch of workers of the Gauhati Youngmen's Flood Relief Committee have issued the following report on their return from the flood-affected areas in Nowgong, Assam.

In the course of their report they state:—

THE WEEK-END FLOOD.

"In the last week of July, we found, water has risen again in places from six inches to nine inches. Rivers Killing and Kalang has swollen by nine inches. The people were prompt enough to arrange Kothia" or seedlings immediately either from the unaffected villages, from Government distribution or from other relief organisations and prepare fresh seeds-beds for the winter paddy, and they took much trouble for their success. The seedlings, although miserably insufficient compared to the arable lands, seemed promising everywhere. But the subsequent rise of water due to heavy rains in the hills and plains for the last seven or eight days, has overflooded the paddy fields and the last ray of the villagers to save themselves from the clutch of famine has vanished. The 'Sali' paddy fields in the lower part of Tetelia and the Southern side of the Railway Line in Uttarkhola lie still completely submerged in water. Boats are being plied over these fields. The paddy fields of Pashlaghat, Montabori, Chanuabori, South Dharamtul, Bihubori, Kotahaguri, Dighalbori, Bangaldhora, Bholukaguri, Darala, Ahatguri and other villages look like a sea. There is no hope that the 'Salitoli fields or the major parts of them will be free from the floodwater before the transplanting season is over. Besides the large breaches in the Railway Lines in Bherbheri and other places through which floodwater were running in torrents have been filled up with piles of stones and earth with the result that the flood-water has been lying stagnant in those places. The poor ryots have been clamouring for a bridge in Bherbheri for the past 15 years and during the flood of 1929 the matter went even to the Council but nothing came out of it. From Dharamtul to Kopili Bridge all the breaches have been filled up. Dire famine is staring at the face of the villagers, and we are afraid the famishing survivors of the flood will be this time victims to famine."

GOVT SLACKENS RELIEF WORK

In Bhakatgaon we came to know that the Government Relief work had been slackened down and was limited to only a few worst-affected villages, viz., Meruwa village, Jor village, Hatiamukh and a few others. Even in those villages relief is being given to those families only whose stock in granaries had been destroyed by the flood. But about 90 p.c. of the ryots due to the acute economic distress and repeated failures of crops, who could not stock paddy in granaries and were so long living from hand to mouth were thus excluded from charity. We saw many famishing ryots clamouring for rations not only before the Relief officer at Bhakatgaon centre but also at Jagiroad Station."

MISSION TACKLES WITH A MOUZA.

The Ramakrishna Mission has to work under great difficulties, apparently for their limited resources and their work is bound to be slow as they have only 2 workers to deal with a vast area. Is it possible for two workers only to give relief adequately to a Mouza which consists of 48 villages with a population of 12923 heads in 2476 families? The Mission would do well if it recruits some local volunteers to work under guidance. Mission's sincerity and tenacity of purpose are well known and lie above all suspicions, and we hope that as they have taken up work in a vast area they should seek co-operation of other Relief organisations and we can say that other Relief organisations will very gladly co-operate with them only if they are invited to do so.

GIVE THEM MORE FOOD.

Such being the state of affairs the people were naturally dissatisfied and were clamouring for more rations. So with Gauhati Floods Relief Committee's rations we decided to counteract the defects by adding one powa more to the rations given to the villagers of Paslughat, Montabori, and Gobhaligaon who approached us for relief and who were served on R. K. Mission's ticket, at one powa per day.

RYOTS' PITIABLE PLIGHT.

Famine prevails in more or less acute form in all the villages mentioned above and a gloom of despondency has set in among the ryots. The people are almost all unemployed as they are waiting for water to subside to make the fields workable. Many Laloong youths are seen roaming about in search of employment. They may be provided in railway repair works if the Railway authorities be pleased to do so. We have seen a large number of labourers from Dacca and Noakhali side imported for Railway repair works and stationed near Dharamtul and Domohala bridge at Deosal. Most of the works done by these labourers can be done by local people, and all coolie labourers can be recruited from the neighbouring flood-affected village.

CATTLE MORTALITY.

About the cattle mortality we found that about a quarter of the total number of the cattle have been lost in the affected parts of the Dharamtul side. Cattle diseases are breaking out in many villages. We met only one Veterinary Surgeon at Bhakatgaon, who was stationed there to tackle with the epidemics in these mouzas. Besides he told us that he had not sufficient medicines with him. It is useless to expect any good result from such half-hearted measures.

HUMAN MORTALITY.

We learned that there had been 18 to 19 deaths within a few weeks after the flood at Dharamtul South (Hiragaon). The Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mr. Lashkar reported 17 deaths known to him. The victims had Celebral Malaria an Dysentery. Our worker Sj. Bezbarua saw one man on deathbed discharging profuse blood in dysentery. The man lost his son the previous day. His wife told Sj. Bezbarua how in hunger they were compelled to take inedible rice and rjected stuff which they could not digest. The patients had not even the bare provisions of proper housing and clothing not to speak o diet and nursing.

WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES.

In one or two instances here, the women folk were seen busy at their spinning wheels. Cotton spinning is a highly valued occupation among the females of this part, and Nowgong Khaddar owes much of its origin here. Most of the females, who would otherwise have been busy in their fields at this season, are now free to take up their spinning wheel and so they are crying for cotton-supply. We think it would be well and good if the different Relief Committees side by side with there other activities also take up this problem of cotton supply and thus employ these spinners and provide for their own clothing.

RELIEF WORK NEAR CHAPARMUKH.

We were informed that the villages nearer to Chaparmukh are being attended to by the relief parties from Nowgong and the Government relief is being continued there. To survey and get all possible first hand informations regarding relief and damages Sj. Bezbarua of the G.Y.M.F.R.C. proceeded to Chaparmukh with a boat containing about 300 pieces of clothes, ploughing implements, medicines and lamps etc. He visited about 12 villages and found the conditions of some of them appalling.

INDIAN ARCHER GAINS REPUTATION IN JAPAN

Invitation From International Tournaments

AMRAOTI, (By Mail)

Mr. Raghunathrao Khaniwale of the Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amraoti, is returning from Japan next month.

Mr. Khaniwale is well-known throughout India for his extraordinary skill in archery and it was to put his skill to test that he ventured to tour in Japan which is supposed to be the home of archery. It was through the efforts of the Japanese sportsmen that archery was included as an item for competition in the International Olympic Tournaments. Mr. Khaniwale thought it fit to pay a visit to Japan before taking part in the International Competitions in archery.

HIGH PRAISES.

He has spent about 18 months in Japan and with the help of Mr. Dnaneshwar Deshpande, another member of the Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amraoti, who is still in Japan for specialising in Ju-Ju-Tsu. Mr. Khaniwale managed to give demonstrations of his feats in archery before all the important institutions, Universities and High Government officials in Japan. His exhibitions were highly praised by all the leading Journals in Japan, most of which very aptly describing him as the "William Tell" of India.

SPECIALISES IN OTHER SPORTS.

Mr. Khaniwale while in Japan specialised in other branches of sports and other fine arts and it is his desire to give the benefit of his proficiency to his countrymen after his return to India.

INVITED TO OLYMPIC.

Mr. Khaniwale was to stay there for another year and a half; but in the meanwhile the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal has received an invitation to send their representative for taking part in the International Olympic Tournaments to be held in Germany in 1936. And it was with a view to enable Mr. Khaniwale to demonstrate his command over bow and arrow in the International arena that the Mandal has urgently asked him to return to India.

Mr. Khaniwale is only 23 years old and has a great future before him and it is hoped that the all-round appreciation which he received in Japan would be doubly enhanced after his expected success in the World Olympic Tournaments.—United Press.

BENGAL'S RESPONSE TO NATIONALISTS

Distinctly Encouraging, Says Aney.

CALCUTTA, Aug 23.

"The response from Bengal to the formation of the Congress Nationalist Party is distinctly encouraging and I feel that we shall have equally encouraging response from the Punjab and the United Provinces," said Mr. M. S. Aney, General Secretary of the Congress Nationalist Party interviewed by the Associated Press. He added that the work done by the Conference at Calcutta, would enable the people of India to express themselves unequivocally against the communal award, despite the attitude of neutrality which the Congress Working Committee resolution wanted them to assume. This in itself was a great service to the country.—A.P.

LONDON LABOUR YOUTH REVOLTS

Repudiates Party's "War & Peace" Policy

London Labour Party League of Youth, at its biggest Conference held in mail week unanimously repudiated the Labour Party's "war and peace" policy.

By a large majority the Conference passed the following declarations:

In no circumstances would it be in the interests of the youth of this country for the Labour movement to support a war in defence of any capitalist State.

Defence of democracy and the League of Nations might well be the excuse for another world war.

If there is an immediate danger of war involving this country while Labour Party is in Opposition a general strike should be declared and the opportunity seized to expel the existing Government and institute a Socialist Government.

WELL-KNOWN PATNA SCHOLAR DEAD

PATANA, Aug. 24.

The sad news of the death of Dr. Hiralal has been just received here from Katni.

Rai Bahadur doctor Hiralal was the President of the Sixth All India Oriental Conference, held in Patna in 1930 and was one of the foremost authorities, on Indian History, Ethnology, Epigraphy and Indian Dialects.

He died after a short illness on August 19 in his private nursing Home at Bombay, where he was taken for treatment from Nagpur. The body was brought to Katni on August, 20 and was cremated the same day.

In his official and scholarly career, Dr. Hiralal was the object of the respect and was a man of very high character.—United Press.

MAN'S ANCESTER NOT GORILLA

He Was More Like Bibbon-Monkey, Says London Ethnologist

The evolution of man was discussed in London at the International Congress of Anthropology and Ethnology in mail week.

Proofessor W .E. Le Gros Clark, of London, said the evidence was conclusive that man had a common origin with the modern anthropoid apes, but there was reason to revise the general belief that the human stock originated relatively late, that is, in Miocene times which also provided ancestors of the modern African apes.

Recent discoveries had established that modern man was much older than had commonly been supposed.

The evidence of Neanderthal man at first sight seemed to corroborate the conception of a fairly late emergence of the human stem, but it seemed that many of the ape-like characters of Neanderthal man were secondarily acquired.

The structure of the foot suggested very strongly that the human stock diverged from the anthropoid ape stock at a time when the common ancestor was little larger than the modern gibbon, and in that case many of the remarkable resemblances between man and the gorilla must have been independently developed, the result of parallel evolution.

SCHEME FOR CIVIL AVIATION

SIMLA, August 24.

It is understood that the full financial details of the Civil Aviation Scheme a forecast of which was given by Sir Frank Noyce in answering a question in the Assembly are being placed before the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly to-morrow.

The total expenditure involved is about 92 and a half lakhs of rupees spread over three years. Of this amount, about 76 lakhs will be spent on aviation, 5 and a half lakhs on meteorology and the remaining 10 lakhs on wireless.—A.P.

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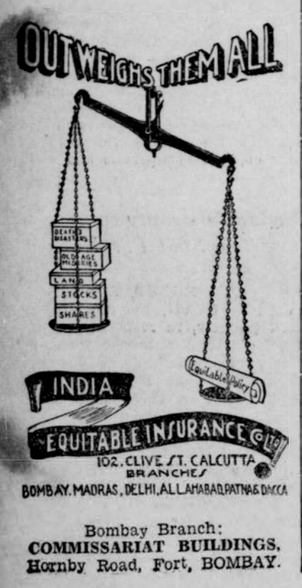

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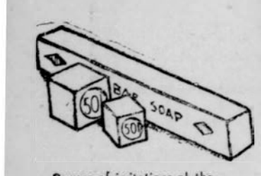

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Too Many Hurdles And Obstacles

M. L. A.s OBJECT TO STEEL BILL PROVISIONS

Dissenting Minutes To Select Committee Report

Mr. Md. Muzzam has appended the following minute of dissent to the Select Committee report on the Steel Bill:—

About the close of the proceedings in the Select Committee, it was brought to our notice that so far as billets were concerned, the Tata Iron and Steel Company were not in a position by reason of their commitments to supply the requirements of the re-rolling mills and that, as such, any decrease in the duty on imported billets was a matter of little or no concern to the Tata Industry. It was also pointed out in this regard that England which was not a manufacturer of billets was much in the same position as Jamshedpur and that, as such, any manipulation of the tariff, in so far as billets wede concerned, was immaterial to the British industry, One is therefore led to the irresistible conclusion that the re-rolling industry of India will, in the coming years, have to be at the mercy of the Continental producers of steel billets—a position wholly untenable when we are out to protect a basic industry of the magnitude of Tata's.

While on this question, it strikes me that I cannot do better than quote the words of the Honourable the Commerce Member—see page 805 of the Legislative Assembly Debates, dated 31st July, 1934—in support of Tata's claim for the grant of further protection. He said, "If the Tata Iron and Steel Co. desire to be regarded as a great national industry and as a great national asset, if they desire this country to make substantial sacrifices over a substantial period of time to set them securely on their feet, then I say it is up to them to realise and to implement their obligations to the smaller ancillary industries of the country."

TATA'S CLAIM.

Here is a clear indication of the basis on which is founded the claim of Tata Iron and Steel Co., to protection against foreign competition for a substantial period of time but if during this very period, that company should shirk its primary obligation to the ancillary industries, then I am afraid its claim to the grant of further protection has been entirely misjudged, inasmuch as the obvious result of such a grant would be to tax a number of ancillary industries and the consumer generally for the sole purpose of benefiting the Tata Steel Co., by allowing it to make the most of an opportune moment in utter disregard of the requirements of the re-rolling mills—a state of affairs which, I am sure, neither the Executive nor the Legislature would for a moment countenance. I maintain that if the Legislature imposes a burden on the consumer in the shape of a protective duty, it is up to that body to realise and to implement the obligations of the basic industry to the ancillary industries of the country and indirectly to the country at large. To my mind, the grant of protection to an industry designed to act, among other functions, as a feeder to the re-rolling industry implies necessarily a corresponding control by the Executive and the Legislature over the operations of the basic industry in the sphere of its usefulness to the ancillary industry.

ANCILLARY INDUSTRY.

Should, at any time hereafter, the policy pursued by the Tata Iron and Steel Co., in relation to the re-rolling industry, present a picture as above visualised, it should be the paramount duty both of the Executive and of the Legislature immediately to come to the rescue of the ancillary industry by entirely abolishing, if need be the duty levied on billets though such a step would nevertheless fail to cure the pernicious effects of a policy whose end and aim is but to divert the wealth of the vast lot of consumers into the pockets of a few industrialists.

B. Das' Dissenting Minute

In the course of his dissenting B. Das says:—

It is high time for Indian industrialists to stop their agitation for further protection to Indian industries, as each such demand fetters the industry concerned with hurdles and obstacles that the industry would never withstand. At the same time, newly forged humiliating conditions are imposed on the people of India that reminds India at every stage that she has no entity of her own and that India's economic development must be subordinated to suit prosperity and economic development of the United Kingdom. Under the guise of protection to steel industries, the present Bill imposes humiliating and differential conditions on Indian steel, which savours of the White Paper spirit. The Bill is a misnomer. It ought to have been worded "A Bill to provide for the protection to the British iron and steel industry". It must not be forgotten that it was the Steel Protection Act of 1927, that first introduced Imperial Preference into the fiscal system of India. The present Bill which, let me hope, would be the last protective measure in India, perpetuates that much hated "Imperial Preference principle" with vengeance. What was a dream of British Government in 1919 is now accomplished fact in 1934. No longer does the principle of "granting discriminating protection" to Indian industries with a view to foster and develop such industries govern the action of the Government. Ottawa spirit vitiates the report of the Tariff Board and the Ottawa spirit guides the Government policy to-day. Yet, the Government ignore the salutary advice of the tOtawa delegates. They anticipated such an eventuality.

EXCISE DUTY OPPOSED

I oppose the present levy of excise duty on Indian steel ingots. It is deliberately imposed to give an advantage to British steel. It is true that Government plead that they must recover Rs. 30 lakhs they lose by the present Bill and the excise duty will go the first thing if Government receipts improve. So many promises have been made in the past over removal of surcharges or low level of income-tax or restoration of salary cuts, one often wonders if such pledges are of any value. Government must wait till the next budget time if revenue deteriorates due to the present protection Bill. Government cannot dispel the suspicion that they are deliberately putting a handicap on Indian steel.

REVENUE DUTY PREFERRED.

I would therefore oppose the present Bill and advise my colleagues to throw out the Bill. Thereby the revenue duties will come into operation. In most cases it would be 15 5/8 per cent on British steel and 25 5/8 per cent on non-British steel and in a few cases it would be 10 per cent. on British and 20 per cent on non-British.

The Tariff Board itself admits of substantial preference to British galvanized sheets. We could not persuade Government to recognise this glaring fact in the case of galvanized sheets, nor could I persuade the Government to agree that the so-called differential tariff is indeed preferential tariff to British steel. That British untested steel would come at the same rate as tested British steel is another glaring act of British preference. There may be occasion when Continental steel will be exported to India from the United Kingdom at British rate of tariff.

PIG IRON AND MANGANESE

The bait that the United Kingdom will purchase 90 000 tons of pig iron and certain quantity of manganese ore is, in no way, part of the principle of discriminating protection to which the Government are supposed to be wedded. If exchange of certain quantity of pig iron or manganese ore becomes a practical proposition, it arises out of spirit of reciprocity of Indo-British Trade Agreement and until that agreement is examined as a whole, I am opposed to adopt or accept piecemeal a portion of any such negotiations. Indian iron and steel producers must face the heavy losses that India will incur in losing her customers in the Continental market. Will not losses on export of other Indian produces to the Continent be of such magnitude that it would bring disaster to most of our agricultural produces? Such tremendous sacrifice is not worthwhile in spite of the iron and steel industries' claims that they are key industries. What they want is protection through high tariff wall and not attenuated existence to foster British steel trade in India.

Sir Abdur Rahim's Objections

Sir Abdur Rahim and Messrs. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, B. Das, Satish Chandra Sen and S. K. Mahapatra in their dissenting minutes say:—

In our opinion clause 2(a) of the Bill as it stands is open to serious objection. It empowers the Executive Government to increase or reduce duty on any article to any extent they consider necessary or expedient and at any time either for the entire period covered by the Act, or for any portion of that period without obtaining the approval of the Legislature. The Legislature may reasonably be asked to confer on the Governor-General-in-Council power to make the necessary adjustments in the duties in order to meet an emergency, but such action must be the last protective measure in a brief period of time in accordance with the principle underlying the Safeguarding of the Indian Industries Act, XIII of 1933. We therefore propose that after the words "British manufacture" in clause 2(a) the following be inserted: "and provided further that every notification issued under sub-clause (a) (4) of clause 2 shall be laid before both Chambers of the Indian Legislature as soon as may be after it is made and shall cease to have effect on the expiry of two months from the date on which it has been laid before either Chamber unless in the meantime it has been approved by a Resolution of each Chamber".

Reduce Incidence

Mr. S. K. Mahapatra in his dissenting minute says:—

Imposition of an excise duty on production of steel ingots is due to the fact that on account of reduction in the level of import duties reduction in revenue has resulted. This reduction in revenue has been roughly estimated at 30 lakhs which may be an over-estimate. But in view of the facts that revenue duty on structurals and plates of British manufacture has been restored, duties on tin plates and Continental high class steel bars have been increased, some increase in revenues is expected.

Further all these 30 lakhs are proposed to be earned from the production of steel ingots in Tatas alone, at the present rate of production which is roughly 740,000 tons. But there is every chance of Tatas producing more steel ingots and there is chance also of Indian States and other firms in India producing steel ingots. Therefore, I believe, there is every scope of reducing the incidence of excise from Rs. 4 per ton to Rs. 3 per ton without any loss of Government Revenue. If this is not possible now, it is desirable to review the position of excise incidence per ton with reference to revenue derived, every year.

There have been in the past occasions of dispute between the Tatas which is a monopolistic concern and small firms. Provision, therefore, should be made for reference to a third person in case of disputes between big firms like the Tatas and small firms. In the matter of inequitable or differential treatment the referee, who should be empowered with all powers in enforcing his decisions, may be a person or an officer commanding general confidence in the matter. Such a referee may, for instance, be the Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department.

Representing as I do purely a consuming constituency, I reserve to myself the right of supporting any amendment to the Bill which may be moved in the interest of consumers.

Wrong In Principle

Messrs Satish Chandra Sen, B. Das and S. K. Mahapatra in their dissenting minutes say:—

We think that levying an excise duty for revenue purpose in a Bill to afford protection to a basic industry is wrong in principle and should not have found a place in this Bill. The reason why this has been insisted on as suggested by the Government is to recoup the loss which the Government expects to sustain by reason of the diminution of protection, but a time may come when no protection may be needed. What will the Government then do? Will they insist on retaining the excise duty for revenue purpose. We think that this will be against the whole theory of protection. It is difficult to avoid the impression that one of the objects of the Bill is to allow an advantage to British steel in India.

We object to clause 9, sub-section 3, being retained in the Bill. We object to this clause as we do not like the Executive to be armed with a power to create new offences by means of rules. Clause 8 of the Bill provides for punishment for breach of the provisions of the Bill. This may be enlarged and particularized if further evasion of the Bill is anticipated.

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Will Govt. 'Censure' Retiring Karachi Corporation?

Dr. Shroff's Appointment Not Likely To Be Confirmed By Government

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, Aug. 22.

The new Karachi Corporation, first to come into existence under the new Act to-morrow, has thoroughly changed the constitution and presents a completely different appearance. Hardly 20 out of the 54 retiring corporators have been returned. Caste Hindus who formed a majority in the last Corporation occupy a secondary place in the new Corporation. For the first time the Marhatta and Depressed Classes have reserved representation. Muslims have comparatively greater representation. They have formed themselves into a Municipal Muslim Party under the leadership of Kazi Khuda Bux, formerly a strong Khilafatist

PARTIES ON RELIGIOUS FAITHS

This move to form parties on basis of religious faith has been condemned unequivocally by the local press, notably the "Daily Gazette," an Anglo-Indian paper and "the Hindu", restarted as a Nationalist Paper.

It is understood that Mr. Naraindas Bechar a leading Congressman, intends starting a Labour Party with himself as their leader.

There seems to be a general agreement among the various groups in the Corporation that the office of the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Chairmanship of the Standing Committee should be distributed among the different communities and held in rotation. This will be a notable departure from the past practice.

Mr. Tahilram Hazirani, the elected President of the Karachi Municipality, occupied the chair for several years. Similarly, Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas continued to be the President for a number of years until he retired. The practice was followed in the case of Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanjee Mehta who has been President of the Karachi Municipality for the last 13 years.

DR. SHROFF'S APPOINTMENT.

Mystery surrounds delay by the Government in the confirmation of the appointment of Dr. Shroff present Health Officer as Chief Officer under the new Act. The term of office of the present incumbent expires on August 31.

The retiring Corporation, therefore, appointed Dr. Shroff to the post over one month back subject to Government approval. It is surprising that no confirmation by the Bombay Government has so far been received. The retiring Corporation therefore last evening decided by 25 votes to one to authorise Dr. Shroff to act tentatively from September 1 as Chief Officer until the receipt of orders from the Government. Very strong rumours are afloat here and even found currency in the local press that the Government of Bombay do not intend to accept the recommendation of the retiring Corporation regarding Dr. Shroff and propose to suggest to the new Corporation if they would like to reconsider the question. This attitude is strongly presented by Mayor Jamshed and the retiring Corporation. They claim that as the term of the present Chief Officer K. N. Ramasubba Iyer expires on August 31 and they were in office up-to-date they could not but decide the question of appointment. It took them several months to reach a decision.

VIRTUAL VOTE OF CENSURE.

If the Government of Bombay, inspite of the recommendation of the Commissioner of Sind in favour of Dr. Shroff and the opinon of the local Municipal Legal Advisor and Government Public Prosecutor in Sind and the Legal Remembrancer with the Government of Bombay that the retiring Corporation was competent to make the appointment, does not confirm Dr. Shroff's appointment, it would be treated as a virtual vote of censure on the retiring Corporation which appointed Dr. Shroff by an overwhelming majority. Dr. Shroff's long and meritorious services in the Corporation have been recognised by both the public and the Government. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay during his last visit also paid glowing tributes to him.

The present Chief Officer intends calling the first meeting of the new Corporation on the 27th inst. to elect the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and other committees.

"DEFINITELY ILLEGAL."

It is understood, efforts are being made in interested circles to move a resolution at the first meeting with a view to upset the resolution of the retiring Corporation regarding the Chief Officer's appointment. This meeting of the new Corporation on the 27th inst. was described by Mayor Jamshed when presiding over the last meeting of the retiring Corporation as definitely illegal. According to him the first meeting of the new Corporation could only be called in the month succeeding one in which elections were completed. This opinion of Mayor Jamshed is shared by the Municipal Legal Advisor also.

It is learnt that the Commissioner has sent a telegram today to the Bombay Government to expedite decision in this matter.

STATUE FOR JAMSHED?

The services of Mayor Jamshed who is retiring and has not sought re-election were eulogised by the Corporation. He had the rare distinction to conduct the deliberations of the Corporation for the last 13 years and in appreciation of his services in creating new Karachi, it was decided to erect his statue in the Municipal Office premises.

SWAMI AND JOGESHWARI CAVES

"A Visitor" sends us the following for publication:—

Jogeshwari Caves which gave a dangerous and bewildering view only a few years back has now been converted into a beautiful model park, with a temple on the edge of a running stream and a sacred tank by Swami Kishananadji, proprietor of the Sanyasi Ashram at a heavy cost and sacrifice just at the entrance of the Caves.

A bungalow is also now under construction to add to the glory of the historical place where Mahatmas and Rishis of the world-fame come and adorn the place. Gentry enjoy their trips both for pilgrimage and homage and no less for picnics and week-end parties along with their families. Safety was a question there before Swamiji came even in the broad day-light, and whereas now it is a safe place even during the nights.

Swamiji has very hospitably afforded dispensary and other necessaries such as utensils and furnitures, etc., at his own cost for the use of the public in a selfless manner, and the same has been appreciated and considered a boon by the various visitors of rank and file. He has developed great spiritual powers and possesses unique will-power and keeps ready to serve the mankind with his Dharmic preachings and Satsangs.

Swamiji having completed his mission of public service at Jogeshwari has now at the request of many of his friends and "Bhagats" taken up his abode temporarily in the 2nd Floor of Aboobaker Mansions near Regal Cinema and opposite Hotel Majestic in Bombay for a change and for the convenience of his Shardaloos and is available for darshan to those who may desire it between the hours of 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and at Jogeshwari on Sundays.

Swamiji has actually made a goat, cow and lion drink at one and the same 'Ghat', and made the tiger stand harmlessly on the table of a magistrate in the court room lately and he is known as the Sherwala Swamiji but in truer sense he is a "Hero of Jungle!"

COLOMBO HARBOUR TO BE EXPANDED

Govt. May Appoint Expert From England

COLOMBO, Aug. 24.

In view of a big scheme for the expansion of the Colombo Harbour, which is to be inaugurated in the financial year 1935-36, the Ceylon Government is considering the advisability of appointing a harbour engineering expert from England.

The improvements involved to the port are the construction of quays and an Oil Basin, a Wet Dock and the modernisation of the cargo handling equipment.

It is understood that the improvements will necessitate such a large capital outlay that it is intended to spread the expenditure over a period of years The scheme will be carried out as a loan project.—United Press.

Mr. Mehralli, Captain of the volunteers of the coming Congress and the Secretary of the Youth League, has arrived in Bangalore and will be staying for about a week to recoup his health.

REFERENDUM ON DISARMAMENT

British Conservative Circles Not Willing To Face Issue

According to the "London Times," the Executive Committee of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations has declined an invitation from the British League of Nations Union to co-operate in a referendum on the question of disarmament which the League of Nations Union proposes to take during the coming autumn.

In order that there shall be no misunderstanding as to the reasons for this decision Colonel George Herbert, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Union, has sent an explanatory letter to all constituency organizations. He points out that while such questions as :—Should Great Britain remain a member of the League of Nations ? and Are you in favour of an all-round reduction of armaments by general agreement ? are capable of a simple answer, the other questions which it was proposed to submit are complex and cannot be answered by a mere Yes or No. These questions are :—

Are you in favour of the all-round abolition of national military and naval aircraft by international agreement ? Should the manufacture and sale of armaments for private profit be prohibited by international agreement ? Do you consider that if a nation insists upon attacking another the other nations should combine to compel it to stop by (*a*) economic and non-military measures, and (*b*) if necessary, military measures ?

Lord Cecil, in a statement to the Press, expressed his regret at the decision of the Executive Committee and criticized in detail Colonel Herbert's statement. Colonel Herbert replied and appealed to Lord Cecil " to use the influence which he possesses to prevent an issue of this kind being dragged unnecessarily into the arena of party politics."

USE OF BACTERIA IN WAR

Wickham Steed Sticks To His Charge Against Nazis

Answering critics who found his revelations of German plans for bacteriological war fanciful, Wickham Steed, English publicist, hit back in the current issue of "*The Nineteenth Century—And After*," which printed the original article, insisting that the practical objection raised to his story were not valid.

He responded to objections that an artificial rain of bacteria dropped from airplanes would not be effective because the germs would be dead before reaching the earth by referring to a patent granted in Germany November 2, 1929, titled : " How to succeed in forming an artificial storm from a great height specifically for combating insects." That the invention has military value Steed deduces from the face that it was the subject of a series of lectures delivered to superior officers of the Reichswehr under the general title of " Ultra Poisons."

Steed takes issue also with the French professor who objected that the dropping of bombs filled with germs would be ineffective since the heat engendered by the explosion of the bombs would kill the germs.

" I did not mention bombs, properly speaking," he said, " but glass receptacles which would be dropped and whose contents would thus be spilled upon the targets aimed at."

NO ADEQUATE DEFENSE.

Referring to the concordant opinions of Sir Norman Angell and Winston Churchill, Steed concludes :

" At the present time there exists no adequate defence against an aerial offensive. Perhaps reprisals alone could be effective, unless an attack succeeds in completely paralysing its victims.

" But following successful reprisals carried out by the French, English, Polish or Czech air forces against the Reich, where would European civilization be then ? No ; the only means of conjuring the horror whose menace civilization is forced to face is to suppress war itself by assuring the supremacy of an effective international organization.

" There is nothing more displeasing in my opinion in the comment of the British press on the visit of Foreign Minister Barthou and in the debate in the House of Commons on the same question than this refrain : 'We have contracted no new engagements and we are resolved not to contract any.' Will our Government and our people, then, never understand that it is not to please others, but to defend our own existence, that we must contract new engagements ? "

NATIONALIST CANDIDATES FOR ASSEMBLY

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

The Congress Nationalist Party has nominated the following candidates for the Assembly from the constituencies noted against them:—

Mr. Birendra Nath Samal from Burdwan Division.

Dr Pramatha Banerjee, Minto Professor of Calcutta University from Calcutta suburb and

Mr. Okhil Chandra Dutta from Chittagong Division cum Rajshahi Division

Dr. Indra Narayan Sen Gupta, a prominent Congress worker has taken the charge of Bengal organisation of the Congress Nationalist Party.—United Press.

MONSOON DANGERS

Floods, with their damage and destruction to life and property, are not the only danger during the monsoon. There is also the unseen and often unrealised danger of lowered resistance. Rain and damp impair your strength and vitality—make you readily susceptible to the attack of colds, chills, malaria, bronchitis and other ailments.

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'SALARIES ADJUSTED TO COST OF LIVING'

Switzerland Deserves To Be Copied By India Says Mr. Warty

In his second lecture on the "Comparative Studies in Governments" delivered at the Servants of India Society, Girgaum, Mr. S. G. Warty discussed the characteristics of the Federal Governments, comparing the United States of America and Switzerland.

Before the federation comes into existence, the constituent States are independent and sovereign States, who solemnly enter into an agreement to part with certain important powers to a Central Authority which thereafter comes to be known as the Federal Government All the reserve powers are retained by the constituent States, and the Federal Constitution is of the nature of a Treaty, which no constituent State can thereafter break with impunity.

The powers granted to the Federal Government concern the Army, Foreign Affairs, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Currency, Customs and Tariffs, etc.

In Switzerland, the Federal Government has no right to levy direct taxes on the people, but should meet its deficits in budgets if any from contributions by the Cantons as the States there are called. Federal laws are also executed by Cantonal Officers while in United States, the Federal Government employs its own officials throughout This makes the Swiss Government less obnoxious to the people Lastly, the Cantons have powers to enter into minor agreements with foreign powers.

COMMON INTERESTS.

Switzerland was comparable to India in many respects. There is no bond of common language nor of common religion, but common interests alone brought about the federation. There was actually a religious civil war in 1848, but by the constitution of 1874 all differences were settled. The Cantons also when they entered the Federation did not all contain democratic constitutions.

In the United States, there is a greater separation of the legislative, executive and judicial powers than in any other country.

Thus the President who is invested with all executive powers is virtually elected by the people at large and is independent of the two Houses of the Congress, and his Secretaries and Ministers are not members of the legislature. For four years he continues to be supreme, enjoying greater authority than any other ruler of our times except for the fact that the Senate representing the Constituent States has got a veto on his diplomatic powers He is also the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and can also block all legislation passed by the Congress.

In Switzerland, the Federal Cabinet is elected every three years by the two Houses sitting together, and is responsible to Parliament, but in practice continues to hold position for years as the Ministers do not contravene the Paliament's wishes. It is quite a businesslike body, and does its work excellently, and all ministers are equal in power, the Minister known as President of the Cabinet being so called merely because he presides at its meetings.

There is something in the Civil Service of Switzerland which deserves to be copied in India. The salaries in different areas are adjusted according to the cost of living and bachelors are given less pay than married men

SENATE POWERFUL BODY.

The Senate in America is a really powerful body, being composed of two representatives from each State popularly elected. Agreements with foreign affairs entered into by the President as also important Federal appointments must be ratified by the Senate. The members are elected for six years, one-third being renewable every two years The lower House is elected for two years and it is not of much importance.

In Switzerland, both Houses have practically equal powers. Bills have to be introduced simultaneously in both. Each Canton sends two members to the Senate. but the lower House is elected by proportional representation Hence the number of lawyers in the lower House is generally 25 per cent, and all classes are well represented.

In the United States, the lawyers constitute more than 60 per cent. of the members of the legislature.

In Switzerland there is no woman suffrage.

In amending the federal constitution in the United States the Houses of the Congress must approve of the change by two-thirds majority and then three-fourths of the States must pass it. In Swiss Constitution, the change is directly voted by the people through the process of referendum. The Judiciary in United States can declare any law invalid on the ground of its contravening the constitution.

In Switzerland, the Judiciary has no power to declare federal laws unconstitutional. It has only power to decide between Cantons. The Swiss constitution in particular deserves deep study by Indians.

Baroda Letter

GUJARAT AGOG WITH CONGRESS ACTIVITIES

Elections To Provincial Committee

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BARODA, Aug. 21.

Under the auspices of Chimnabai Women's Association, the women of Baroda passed resolutions at a meeting considering the Manubhai-Vinodini marriage as derogatory to social progress.

ALIVE WITH CONGRESS ELECTIONS.

The whole of Gujerat is now agog with Congress activities. In Godhra, Nadiad, Surat, Broach and various other places elections the the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee have been completed.

CENTRAL ORGANISATION.

It is learnt that attempts are in progress to establish some central organisation for the people of the Gujerat States and Messrs. Balvantrai Mehta and Manishanker Trivedi are making strenuous efforts in this direction

When the problem of Kathiawar Ports is seriously discussed by the Commercial Community of Gujerat there again comes the question of the development, of Dholera, Cambay and other ports of Gujerat.

RAMAN NOT TO GO TO VENICE

BANGALORE, Aug. 24.

It is reliably understood that Sir C. V. Raman, Director of Indian Institute of Science has cancelled his departure for Venice as he has got some important business in connection with the Science Institute.—United Press.

"ENCROACHMENT ON RELIGION"

Sanatanists' Protest Against Agra Magistrate's Order

The Secretary, U. P. Varnashram Swarajya Sangh, Cawnpore, wires under date August 23rd:—

The following telegram has been sent to H. E. The Viceroy, H. E. the Governor of the United Provinces and the District Magistrate, Agra, on behalf of the U. P. Varnashram Swarajya Sangh in connection with the situation created at Agra by the suspension of Arti: "Vehemently protest against Agra Magistrate's order restricting Arti time of Hanumanji Temple. Definite encroachment on religion. Pray to set aside this order."

"Circulars have been issued to all the Provincial Sangh Sanatan Dharma Sanghas and all prominent Sanatanist workers of the Province to oppose this undue interference in religious matters on the part of the magistrate and send telegrams to the aforesaid places. Two representatives appointed by the Sangh are also proceeding to Agra to enquire into the matter and submit a report regarding these affairs."—A.P.

TRADE SAMPLES OF ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

Exhibition Will Be Opened At Poona On Sept. 1.

A correspondent wires from Poona under date August 23rd:—

An exhibition of trade samples of artificial flowers with special reference to the Poona industry is being organized by the local workers. The exhibition will be opened by Mr. B. B. Walvekar, President, Poona City Municipality, on the 1st of September next.

The exhibition is an entirely new feature of the activities of the Lord Reay Industrial Museum. It is being held in the Museum and is open to the public without any entrance fee. It will remain open for about ten days.—A.P.

FIRST FLIGHT ACROSS CHANNEL

Louis Bleriot Honoured On 25th Anniversary

On the twenty-fifth anniversary o the first crossing of the English Channel by aeroplane, M. Louis Bleriot, who made that historic flight on July 25, 1909, was the guest of honour at a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel in mail week. The Secretary of State for Air (Lord Londonderry) attended, and several British pioneers of flying were present.

The celebration was continued in the evening at the Royal Aero Club, where a dinner was given in honour of M. Bleriot. Lord Gorell (chairman of the club) presided, and the health of the guest was proposed by Lord Londonderry. The French Ambassador was also present. At the end of the dinner M. Bleriot was made an honorary life member of the Royal Aero Club.

A FREAK FLIGHT TO FRANCE.

On the same day the Channel was crossed by Flight Lieutenant Geoffrey Tyson flying an aeroplane in an inverted position, the pilot being head downwards. The flight, which was from Dover to the Dover Patrol memorial on the French coast, took 16 minutes. Flight Lieutenant Tyson, who is associated with Sir Alan Cobham in his aerial displays, essayed the feat in celebration of the 25th anniversary of Bleriot's first crossing of the Channel by air. He had to make two attempts before he was successful. Flight Lieutenant Tyson's machine was a Tiger Moth fitted with an inverted supply system for petrol and oil.—"The Times."

"A BARREN MANIFESTO"

Khaliquzzaman Denounces League-Conference Statement

Interviewed by a representative of the "Pioneer" regarding the statement issued by Hafiz Hidayat Husain, General Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, Chaudhri Khaliquazzaman said :—

"I have read the statement of Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Husain. It would have been more in keeping with his temperament to avoid treading on a controversial subject. But now that he has thought fit to issue a statement regarding the position of the All-India Muslim League *vis-a-vis* the Muslim Unity Board I am constrained to point out to him that when the Unity Board was formed in December, 1933, the Lahore section of the League was very much represented in the Board. Mian Abdul Aziz, Bar-at-Law, president of the Lahore section of the League not only attended the meeting but also nominated certain members of the Unity Board.

"Subsequently in March 1934, when Mr. Jinnah came to Delhi the two sections of the so-called League were amalgamated. But uptill now no communication, authoritative or otherwise, has been received from the League withdrawing its members from the Unity Board. I hope this will enlighten the Hafiz Sahib on the point raised in his statement.

"Hafiz Sahib has also been pleased to say 'that the All-India Muslim League is not represented in the so-called Muslim Unity Board at Lucknow.' I do not think Hafiz Sahib is ignorant of the fact that the Muslim Unity Board is a living institution, certainly more living than the so-called All-India Muslim League and does not deserve to be named in such a light-hearted fashion.

"The Muslim Unity Board has caught the imagination of the Muslim public and its position cannot be undermined by such cheap sneers. Before attacking the Unity Board Hafiz Sahib should try to regain the position for the All-India Muslim League which it once occupied in the Muslim community. That position, however, cannot be attained by hailing His Highness the Agha Khan, who had come to enlist support for the White Paper, in February last and then receiving Mr. Jinnah, who had come with the declared policy of rejecting the White Paper, with the equal enthusiasm only a month later.

And when both the distinguished personalities are away in Europe the League and the Muslim Conference make a seeming compromise between the two diametrically opposed positions by neither openly accepting nor rejecting the White Paper but postponing its decision till after the election.

"When the elections are over we can safely assume that both the League and the Conference, in keeping with the policy pursued for the last few years and in return for fixing the percentage of Muslims in the services by the Government, will willingly accept the White Paper. *Een rah ki miravi ba Turkistan ast.* (The road you have taken leads to wilderness).

"When the Congress defined its position I remember Hafiz Sahib, who never misses an opportunity of enlightening the Muslim public of his valued opinion, had criticised the Congress for neither accepting nor rejecting the Communal Award."

"The Congressmen, however, made their position further clear by providing in their resolution that it shall try to bring about an agreed settlement and avoid any outside interference.

"The League Conference Manifesto is barren of any indication as to what is going to be their attitude towards this most important political subject, which has engaged the attention of every politically-minded person in India. Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones at others."

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TARZAN
THE APE-MAN

LAST TIME! .... LAST SHOW!!
TO-MORROW 10-30 A. M.
THRILLER OF ROARING RAILS
HURRICANE EXPRESS
WHOLE SERIAL IN ONE SHOW!
DEFINITELY LAST SHOW!!

To-Day This Week
IMPERIAL'S MYTHOLOGICAL MARVEL

A Glorious chapter from Hindu Mythology. It vividly portrays the ruthless attempts of Kansa to root out Aryan Culture.

"DEVAKI"
OR
"Krishnajanma"

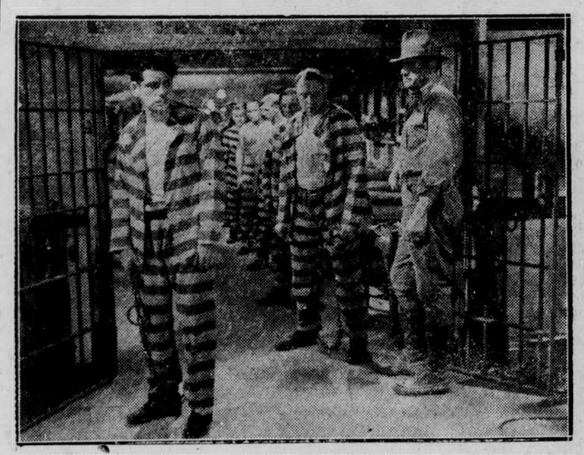
Director: SARPOTDAR

Featuring:
Miss DULARI, DATTAR, SANDOW, JADHAV, LANOO, OMKAR, and others.

MAJESTIC CINEMA
Girgaum, Bombay.

"Tarzan and His Mate" continued for another week at the Capitol.

Miss Madhuri in "Toofan Mail" at West End.



Paul Muni in "I am a Fugitive from a Chain Gang" at the Carlton.

Pathos is the only Sentiment that Appeals

And HIRABAI in the Role of YOGINI
SINGS SOME SONGS
THAT WILL MAKE
YOUR HEART WEEP

SUVARNA MANDIR

MENKA'S SUPER MUSICAL ROMANCE

FEATURING
HIRABAI BARODEKAR
GANPATRAO BODAS
JYOTSNA BHOLE
PADMA SHALIGRAM

Miss AZURA'S
SHIVA NRITYA
SUPERB ORIENTAL DANCE

Krishna Talkies
DAILY AT 5-15, 8 & 10-45 P.M.
MATINEE on SAT., SUN. and Holidays at 2-30 P.M.

INDIAN STUDIOS

ANAND MOVIETONE:—Mr. P. C. Anand, well-known distributor of Northern India, has floated this cine-concern, and is now at Bombay, making elaborate arrangements for the production of Indian Talkies in different languages with high morals and technical perfection. He has already engaged the services of eminent artistes to form the cast and the subject chosen by him is a very popular drama "Sher-e-Kabul," of Northern Indian Stage fame. The noteworthy feature of this picture is that several cultured young women are expected to take part in this unique picture, which will contain exceptionally delightful songs.

MR. LALBHAI D. DESAI:—Mr. Lalbhai D. Desai (of Desai and Co., Lahore), the first Gujarati gentleman, who settled in Lahore specially for distributing Indian pictures in Punjab and Frontiers, has been recently in Bombay in connection with the picture "Noor Mahal" of Manhar Movietone, in which he is interested. "Noor-Mahal" is ready for release. Simultaneously he has made arrangements with the prominent studios of Bombay, for the release of all their latest pictures (inclusive of Saroj and Hindustan). At the same time, he is making preliminary arrangements for the production of three more extraordinary musical photo-plays, featuring talented screen artistes.

SHREE SHANKER MOVIETONE:—Mr. Sukdeo's maiden picture "Fida-e-Tawheed," a devotional all Moslem plot, is awaiting release. He will soon begin a social picture in Urdu "Corpse," or "Laash," featuring Mohamed Ismail, B.A., the Indian character-actor and other prominent stars of this City. Mr. Ismail, at the same time will direct the picture with the co-operation of experienced technicians. He will have double role. Future productions will be shot in the studio of their own (which is under construction in the Suburb of Bombay).

CENTRAL MOVIETONE:—Messrs. Katrak and Inamdar are busy with the finishing shots of their historical picture (depicting the life of the great Persian warrior and administrator) "Shah-e-Iran," or "Sher-e-Shapur," featuring Miss Aiyeesha and the screen star Mr. Inamdar.

SHREE SHARDA MOVIETONE:—Mr. B.K.M. Dave is busy making preliminary arrangements for shooting high class pictures with technical perfection in his studios at Koregaon. His latest picture in Hindi "Mera Iman" is awaiting release.

JAYADEVI CINETONE:—Their latest historical picture "Shivaji, the Great," is awaiting release at the Majestic.

PRAKASH:—Messrs. Bhatt Brothers are busy with the final shots of the social pictures "Sansar Leela," in Gujarati and "Nayee Dooniya" in Hindi.

NEW ERA PICTURES:—They are now busy with the final scenes (indoor) of their maiden picture "Matsya Gandha" in Hindi.

SHANTI CINETONE:—Mr. S.J. Dave is busy with his maiden picture "Laughing Cavalier," with Master Navinchandra and Mehtab. He will soon start for outdoors.

SHREE JAGANNATH CINETONE:—They are making arrangements for the production of their second Talkie.

KUMAR MOVIETONE:—Their latest social Talkie "Sowbhagya-Laxmi" with Sultana and Chonkar is awaiting release.

DIGWEER CINETONE:—Messrs. Devare Rane completed their second talke in Urdu "Neki-ka-Taj," with Nur-Jehan and Md. Ebrahim.

SAGAR MOVIETONE:—Mr. S. L. Badami is busy with the shooting of "Ver-ni-Vasulat," written by Mr. Kanaiyalal Munshi. Jal Merchant and Sabita Devi lead the cast in this picture. "Garba" costumes and Gujrati customs will be the "high-lights" in this film. Mr. Ramnik Desai has nearly completed "Anokhi Mohabat," in which Mr. Kumar of "Puran Bhagat" takes the leading part. Mr. K.P. Ghose's "Lure of the City" will soon be released at the Imperial Cinema.

WADIA MOVIETONE'S:—"Vaman-Avtar" is an interesting chapter from the Hindu Mythology, centering round one of the Avtars of Shree Vishnu Bhagwan.

THE GOLD MOHOR SOUND PICTURES:—The title of the first super-production is "To-Day," modern social drama. The picture is directed under the direct supervision of Mr. Chowdhary and Mr. Kaura. Most of the scenes were taken at Hyderabad, Deccan. The picture is now nearly ready and will be released very shortly.

Travancore, Aug. 23.—The year's annual session of the Travancore Church Council (L.M.S.) will be held at Neyyoor from August 23 and 25, when several important Mission Societies in Travancore will come up for discussion.

Heard this one Coming
"GENTLEMEN PREFER BLONDES
BUT
CINE-FANS PREFER
WADIA MOVIETONE PRODUCTIONS!
Never before have there been screened such

SIZZLING ACTION—
BITING DRAMA—
TREMENDOUS THRILL—

PACKED WITH THE "BRING 'EM BACK" PUNCH
as in
WADIA MOVIETONE'S

Vaman Avtar

Starring the Darling of Millions
FIROZE DASTUR
Supported by a great galaxy of favourite Stars
"TWILL BE A TREAT YOU'LL NEVER FORGET!
The ripping Season opens on
31ST AUGUST.
at
Super Talkies
Charni Road Junction

HOW TO CATCH FLEEING CRIMINALS

Scotland Yard's Experiment With New Device

RUGBY, Aug. 23.

In view of the results obtained in the flight over London in an Autogiro with which Scotland Yard is carrying out a series of experiments, the Criminal Investigation Department of the Metropolitan Police is considering the advisability of arranging a demonstration to test the value of the machine in catching criminals attempting to escape by motor-car. The machine is fitted with two-way wireless, enabling the operator to direct the movements of similarly equipped police motor cars.—B.O.W.

Big Increase In British Rly. Earnings

RUGBY, Aug. 23.

A big increase in the railway earnings, last week, reflects the resilience shown by the recent Board of Trade returns and other business indexes. Increases were in the week's traffic returns of all the four railfay groups, despite the fact that figures were in comparison with the first of the series of substantial increases last year. The aggregate gair of four companies amounted to £141,000, against an increase of £53,000 for the previous week.

The actual receipts represent some of the largest recorded since 1930, and increases were seen in almost every department.—B.O.W.

INDIANIZATION IN CENTURIES

Army Bill Must Be Opposed

(By Dr. K. K. DADACHANJI.)

II.

The Indian Sandhurst Committee in its Report gave the following as the number of officers of the Indian Army. It states at page 59 of its Report that "the normal strength of the cadre of officers of the Indian Army (cavalry and infantry units) has been taken as 3,200. The annual wastage in that cadre has, it is understood, never been actuarily calculated and it has been assumed to be 160, the only figure of authority supplied to the Committee."

The Indian Sandhurst Committee evidently was not informed, as the Indian Legislative Assembly has now been informed, that the Indian officers holding the Viceroy's commissions, numbering about 2,800 as shown above, were to be replaced on their retirement by Indian officers holding British or analogous commissions in the Indian Army.

I had anticipated and suggested the replacement of all Indian officers holding the Viceroy's commissions by Indian officers holding the higher commissions, viz., the British Commission, at page 37 of my evidence submitted to the Indian Sandhurst Committee. Thus the scheme of Indianisation proposed by the Indian Sandhurst Committee is out of date. Inspite of this, the Government spokesmen in the Assembly have not tried to enlighten the members on the actual numbers required for complete Indianisation of the officer establishment of the Indian Army.

How Many Centuries?

May one hope, therefore, that, if this question of Indianisation is again to be taken up by the present Assembly, the facts given above will be remembered by the members when discussing the Indianisation of the Army. The Government spokesmen should be asked to explain to the Assembly how many centuries it will take completely to Indianise the total number of 6.792 officers.

The utter inadequacy and absurdity of providing only one Military College at Dehra Dun with the ultimate object of substituting 6,792 Indian officers at the rate of 60 per year will be evident to the meanest intelligence. The present policy of Indianisation, as pursued by the Government of Inda, under imperative orders of the British War Office, is evidently a silly farce, tried to be palmed off on some gullible Indians ignorant of the facts. Will any patriotic members of the Assembly expose the farce in its true colours, and also insist on the rejection of the Indian Army Act Amendment Bill in the highest interests of the nation?

Remedy For Farce of Indianisation.

What one may ask is the remedy for this farce of Indianisation?

The most practical and sensible remedy for accelerated Indianisation is to implement the Report of the Shea Committee.

Of three committees on the Indianisation of the Army appointed by the Government of India, viz., (1) the Shea Committee in 1921 (2) the Indian Sandhurst Committee also called Skeen Committee in 1925, and lastly (3) the Indian Military College Committee appointed in 1931, the only practical and sensible Report was furnished by the Shea Committee. The Shea Committee recommended the acceleration of Indianisation of the officer ranks of the Indian army, numbering 6,864.

Shea Committee's Scheme of Accelerated Indianisation.

The Shea Committee recommended the Indianisation of total of 6,864 officer ranks within a fixed period of 28 years subdivided into 3 periods.

Thus, the Shea Committee's Report is the only sensible and practical Report for the genuine Indianisation of the Army. The Skeen Committee's Report, as I have shown above, is out of date and fabian; whilst the Report of the Indian Military College Committee is Doomsday Report, as it visualises Indianisation of the army within 280 years at the earliest when no one knows whether India will continue to be in the present state of dependency on a foreign power. In short, the two latter reports need to be consigned to the wast-paper-basket.

The implication of accepting the Shea Committee's Report is obvious. According to the said Report, during the first period of 14 years the total out-put of 1,139 King's Commissioned Officers is fixed. Looking at the fact that Dehra Dun is capable of turning out a miserable output of only 60 officers per annum, accommodation at Dehra Dun will have to be quadrupled. In addition to Dehra Dun as suggested by me in my evidence submitted to the Skeen Committee, Provincial Military Colleges should be established at Divisional or District Headquarters of the major Provinces in India, e.g., at Poona, Madras, Calcutta, Patna, Lahore, and Allahabad. These Provincial Colleges will be able to reduce unemployment among unemployed undergraduates and graduates and will also give them discipline which unfortunately is lacking among the younger generations of Indians.

In addition to the Indian commissioned officers required for the regular army, there should be a reserve of thousand of officers for a war of any magnitude like the last Great War, in which 44,000 raw recruits mostly from the European and Anglo-Indians were commissioned as officers in the new Indian armies raised for the duration of the war. No army can fight without a reserve of officers, to replace those killed and wounded in action. More officers were specially marked out and blown to atoms during the last Great War than during any previous wars. An army without officers is as good as a leaderless mob, which can be mowed down by the enemy and ensures the defeat of an army of the best soldiers in the world.

What is the Government scheme for raising a reserve of at least 4 times the number of 6,864 officers, or, in other words, a reserve of at least 28,000 officers as is done in England and in other countries?

Echo replies, the Government of India will ask the enemy to wait till it gets ready with a reserve of officers, and no doubt we may expect that the enemy will be very obliging to the Government of India? Such, then, is the wonderful policy of the Government of India, for preparation for a world war, which is predicted to break out in 1935 or 1936. As in the last war the Government of Britain and of India will send S.O.S. to the United States and other neutral powers to help them out of the mess of unpreparedness for the next war, during which God help the people of India!

CLOSING FUNCTION OF EDUCATION WEEK

President Exhorts Private Persons To Start New Schools

BANGALORE, (By Mail.)

The closing function of the Education Week was held the other day in the City Y. M. C. A. Hall under the presidentship of Rt. Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.

The distinguished president, in the course of his speech, said that he was glad to note that the Department was progressing well. The gradual success of the department was due to complete co-operation between all the departments. Education is the combined result of many observations of a great many. He was sorry to note that the parents were not taking as much interest as they ought to take in their children's educaion.

MOTHER'S INTEREST IN CHILDREN

As children's education began at home, continued Mr. Sastri their mothers should take more interest in their children's education. The journalists also were not taking as much interest in the education of mass as they were taking in other matters.

In the conclusion he exhorted private persons to come ofrward to start new schools and thus co-operate with the Government in propagation of education among the mass.

Mr. N. S. Suba Rao thanked the President and said that he was both a great statesman and a great teacher and hoped he would often come to Bangalore to give them advice on educational matters.—United Press.

HEAVY RAIN IN BENARES

Passers-by Injured In House Collapse

BENARES, Aug. 22.

Benares has been experiencing heavy rain for the last four or five days, as a result of which a pucca house collapsed yesterday on Dasaswmed Road, resulting in the death of one person and injuries to several passers-by.

One man was extricated from under the debris immediately with a slight injury.

The sky is yet overcast with clouds.—United Press.

POSSIBILITIES OF METTUR PROJECT

Development Of Industries In South India

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

The Industrial possibilities of the Mettur project are referred to at some length in an illustrated pamphlet prepared by Mr. L. B. Green, M. B. E., Deputy Director of Industries, and printed two years ago with the object of inviting the attention of manufacturers in India and abroad to the facilities which will be afforded by Mettur as a suitable location for the establishment of manufacturing industries and the setting up of mills and factories of various kinds.

After describing in brief the works proper, the history of their inception, the geographical situation of the Mettur Settlement and facilities for communication by rail and road, the existing building and other amenities climatic conditions, water supply and cost of electric power the pamphlet says:—

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

"One of the main difficulties which has tended to restrict the development of industries in South India has been the high price and scarcity of fuel but the position in this respect will be altered greatly for the better in the areas affected when electric power is available from the Mettur and Pykar projects.

When electricity is available at a low price it should be possible to develop, in what are to-day purely rural areas small scale industries for working up into manufactured and semi-manufactured from the agricultural products of the province and thus to improve the economic condition of the villages with a consequent increase in the amenities of life on the countryside.

The development of textile home-industries will also be fostered by electric supply.

The scope for the setting up of small textile factories will also be great.

In view of the fact that a considerable proportion of the raw-cotton produced in the Madras Presidency is exported, there is considerable scope for the establishment of additional spining and weaving mills. There are about 2,500,000 acreas of land normally under cotton cultivation in the Madras Presidency, and the normal annual normal yield is about 5,00,000 bales of 400 lbs. each.

IMPORTS OF MADRAS

The average annual imports of Madras during the last few years have been 7 millions lbs. of cotton and 70 million yards of yarn piecegoods and there can be no question that having regard to the quantity of cotton available in the Province and the market for yarn and piece-goods in it, there is considerable scope for the setting up of additional spinning and weaving mills in the Presidency.

There are at present only six or seven weaving mills in the Presidency employing a total of nearly 5,000 looms.

The number of spinning mills is 22 and new mills are under construction or projected. The spinning mills employ at present over 7-1/2 lakhs of spindles.

The manufacture of silk goods is by no means an unimportant section of the handloom weaving industry, while silk enters into combination with cotton in a number of varieties of cloth. About a crore of rupees' worth raw silk is imported into the Madras Presidency from other parts of India and from foreign countries.

If silk is produced at Mettur with the aid if the facilities available there, it should find a ready sale amongst the handloom weavers of the Presidency. In fact the establishment of silk factories is essential for the development of power silk weaving on a small or large scale in this Presidency.

Financial statements for all these mills have been worked out and copies can be obtained from the Director of Industries on application".—United Press.

"SORCERY CASE" ENDS

One Accused Gets Three Years' R. I.

NAGERCOIL, August 23.

Mr. S. Neelakantha Aiyyar, B.A. B.L., Additional District and Sessions Judge, Nagercoil, pronounced judgment yesterday in the widely-known "Sorcery Case" acquitting Nagam Pillai, the Sorcerer and sentencing the second accused Suppiah Nadah to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

It was alleged in the prosecution that Nagam Nadan to procure him with the dead body of a male child for purpose of Black Art, and that the latter stole away the child from a neighbouring house and choked it to death soon after.—United Press.

WHAT DO THEY USE?

COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	AND
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200 CONSOLATION PRIZES.

1. This is an extremely interesting as well as simple Competition. Each of the Twenty Pictures represents a person doing some work. Most of them are professionals. What you have to do is to find out, from the List of Clues, the proper article generally used by each of these persons.

The Pictures do not give indication of the articles actually used, but they are meant to indicate the vocation of each person. For instance, although the soldier in the illustration No. 12 is not shown to carry a rifle, it is common knowledge that he generally makes use of a rifle. You, therefore, enter No. 14 against No. 12 of the illustration in the Coupon. Similarly fill in the other Clues against the illustrations and send your entries observing the following Rules:—

2. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps——preferably half-anna and one-anna stamps——and post your entries to:——

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

3. Entries by registered Post, must be sent to our Office-Address: Red House, 140 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

4. Each cover must bear the name and address of the Competitor stating the Number of entries enclosed.

5. Competitors may submit any number of entries, provided a separate Entrance Fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each Entry. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one Prize in this Competition.

6. Local Competitors may, if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week-days from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

7. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

8. All entries must be received in this Office by the last post on 29TH AUGUST, 1934, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

9. Corrections or mutilations of Entries will disqualify the Competitor.

10. In case of Ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize-money among the Winning Competitors in any manner.

11. All Competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

12. This is a combined Competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar". The Prizes will be announced on the 6th September, 1934.

CLUES

1. FLAG.
2. PEN.
3. THREAD.
4. NAILS.
5. WHISTLE.
6. CUTTER.
7. HOSE.
8. AXE.
9. MEDICINE.
10. WATER.
11. FIRE.
12. PATTERN.
13. BRUSH.
14. RIFLE.
15. ANVIL.
16. MIRROR.
17. SOAP.
18. THERMOMETER.
19. PAINT.
20. CANE.

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations	Clues
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Name.....

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Address.....

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Closing Date 29th August

Trade And Finance

MONEY MARKET STEADY ON LARGE PURCHASES OF INTERMEDIATE T. BILLS

Further Rise In All Government Securities

MONEY

Bombay, Aug 23

Money rates were steady this week and call funds were placed at about 2 per cent. The present demand is largely due to heavy purchases of intermediate treasury bills rather than to any genuine requirements for trade. Maturities of treasury bills amounted to Rs. 1 crore, while renewals were Rs. 4.40 crores including intermediates of Rs. .290 crores. The average rate of acceptance of tenders was Rs. 1-6-7 per cent as compared with Rs. 1-6-4 per cent a week ago. Government have again borrowed from the Imperial Bank Rs. 1 crore for Ways and Means thus increasing their outstanding borrowings to Rs. 10 1/2 crores. The trade demand as per the latest statement of the Bank shows a decrease of Rs. 207.63 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates: One to two months 1 1/4 per cent three months 1 1/2 per cent and six months 1 1/2 per cent to 1 3/4 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on August 17,1934 shows an increase of Rs. 120.66 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 27,14,86,000 as compared with Rs. 27.24 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 31.95, an increase of 0.54 per cent over last week. Loans and Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 22.79 lacs and by Rs. 11.16 lacs respectively, while Cash credits are down by Rs. 27.38 lacs. Government deposits show a small rise of Rs. 23.24 lacs and Other deposits by Rs. 21.35 lacs to Rs. 7.28 crores and Rs. 76.61 crores respectively. The Bank rate stands unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET

Gilt-edged were firm this week with a rise in the price of almost all scrips. 3 1/2 per cent Paper after opening at Rs. 89-11 improved to as high as Rs. 90-11, but reacted midweek to Rs. 90-5 and subsequently improved and closed at Rs. 90-9. The undertone of the market remains firm. 3 1/2 per cent loan due 1947-50 improved from Rs. 99-12 to Rs. 100-3. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan gained about 10 annas from Rs. 105-15 to Rs. 106-9. 4 per cent 1943 Loan steadied to Rs. 106-3. 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 Loan was almost unchanged at Rs. 112-10. 5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 closed at Rs. 108-12, 1940-43 at Rs. 109-13 and 1935 loan at Rs. 102-10. 5 1/2 per cent 1938-40 loan changed hands at Rs. 109-14. 5 per cent 1945-55 Loan was placed at Rs. 117-8. 6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan showed no change at Rs. 104-14 and 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds at Rs. 104-3

TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. 1 1/2 crores of three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 21st August 1934. Total amount offered was Rs. 3,09,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-10-6 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-10-3 received approximately 46 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,50,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 1-6-7 per annum.

Tenders for three months' Bills to the amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000 will be received on Tuesday, the 28th August 1934. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 31st August 1934. Other conditions are as usual.

Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be sold from Wednesday the 22nd to Monday the 27th August 1934, at Rs. 99-10-9 per cent. subject to the condition that the sale of intermediates may be discontinued without previous notice at any time during this period. Intermediate three months Treasury Bills sold from 15th to 20th August amounted to Rs. 2,90,00,000.

The Currency return of August 15, 1934 shows an increase of Rs. 27.10 lacs in notes in circulation to Rs. 183.94 crores. Silver coins are up by Rs. 12.80 lacs to Rs. 85.34 crores while silver bullion is down by Rs. 14.86 lacs to Rs. 13.58 crores. Gold bullion is unchanged at Rs. 41.55 crores. Securities in India have risen by Rs. 29.11 lacs to Rs. 31.14 crores, while those in England were unchanged at Rs. 12.31 crores. The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 76.37 as against 76.49 a week ago.

The statement of the combined account of the Gold Standard Reserve as of July 31, 1934 and Paper Currency Reserve of August 15, 1934 is given below:—

	(in crores) Rs.
Notes in Circulation	183.94
Resources:—	(in crores) Rs.
Silver Coin and Bullion	85.60
Rupee securities	31.14
	116.74
Sterling securities	62.77
Gold coin and bullion held in India	41.55
Gold coin and bullion held in England	2.88
	107.20
Total Resources	223.94

The percentage of gold and sterling securities to the total Notes in Circulation is 58.50 per cent.

N.B.—The gold standard reserve of £40 million has been revalued at 1s. 6d. per rupee and the excess of Rs. 13-1/3 crores in the total assets is assumed to have been withdrawn in the form of silver coin and bullion and kept by the Government of India.

EXCHANGE

Sterling exchange was very steady at the opening, but the tone was somewhat subdued in mid-week. At the close, however, the market was steadier. There were sellers of ready T T at 1s. 6-1/32d. and buyers at 1s. 6-1/16d. Fresh business in connection with the export of gold was limited, while merchandise export bills were again small. At the last bidding for one million sterling, only £450,000 were received and allotted in full. Probably the immediate reason for the decline in the sterling tender was the rumour concerning the possible levy of an export duty on gold. Now that misapprehension in regard to this has been removed by an official communique, it is generally believed that large applications will be made to Government for sterling as in the previous weeks, since gold exports are at present the mainstay of the sterling exchange market. In the forward market September to January 1935 is available at 1s. 6-1/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation improved at the beginning from dol 5.08 7/8 to dol 5.10 1/8 but declining to dol 5.08 1/2, reacted and closed at dol 5.09 3/4. The London-Paris cross rate declined during the week from 76.34 to 76.09 at the close. The Belga and the Italian Lira finished at 21.37 1/2 and 58.46 respectively.

A Press Communique of August 21, 1934 states that sterling purchased during the week ending August 18, 1934, amounted to £568,000 and the total of such purchases since 1st April to date to £10,490,000.

A Press Communique of August 22, 1934 states that tenders to the amount of £450,000 at 1s. 6-1/16d. were received and allotted in full. £1 million will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 29th August, 1934, on the same conditions as previously announced.

The following are the figures of India's sea-borne trade for the month of July 1934:—

	Rs.
Total Exports (including re-exports) of private merchandise	12,85 lacs.
Total imports of private merchandise	9,90 lacs.
Net movement of treasure exports	6,04 lacs.
Total visible balance of trade, merchandise and treasure in favour of India	9,02 lacs.
Balance of remittances of funds adverse to India	1,45 lacs.
The Net balance of trade in favour of India	7,57 lacs.

TRADE FORECAST.

The following is the business forecast of the Federation of British Industries for the third quarter of 1934. There has been no change of importance since our last forecast was issued. It is, however, becoming increasingly clear that so far from British trade being, as many still believe, at the beginning of a recovery, it is probably already back to normal, having regard to the limitations of the international situation. That situation shows few signs of improvement, and in some directions has deteriorated. Apart from the many outbreaks of social and political unrest, and the exacerbation of trade and exchange restrictions, the condition of certain of the countries still on an operative gold standard is giving cause for anxiety. In the U. S. A. while many still look for an autumn revival, there are no fresh grounds, apart from the increase in state promoted schemes of work, for anticipating any marked speeding up in the placing of orders.

GOLD

Erratic price fluctuations characterised the gold market this week. The price of ready after openening at Rs. 34-6 declined to as low as Rs. 34-3-9 but subsequently improved to 34-6-3 and closed steady thereat. The governing factor was the report in the "Times of India" to the effect that the Government of India and the Secretary of State have been in correspondence with regard to the possible levy of duty on exports of gold from India. On Wednesday, in the absence of any further news on the subject, the market ignored the same and the tone became distinctly steadier. To-day the misgivings in connection with this report have been cleared. The Government of India have issued an official communique stating that "to remove this misapprehension they wish it to be known that the correspondence in question took place some months ago, and that there have been no recent discussions with the Secretary of State on the subject." Government have done the right thing in promptly issuing this communique which will banish any doubt in regard to this matter and restore confidence both in the sterling exchange and the gold markets. The weakness in the London-Paris cross rate and an improvement in the price of gold in London from 138/1 1/2 to 138/7 per ounce had a salutory effect on the local market. Arrivals from upcountry are estimated at about 15000 to 20,000 tolas and stocks on hand have augmented to over 4 lacs tolas. The daily offtake shows no more than 3000 tolas. There was no shipment of gold last week from India which is unique since Britain went off the gold standard in September 1931. The price of sovereigns at the close was Rs. 21-11-3 for ready and Rs. 21-12-0 for forward. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 34-6-3 and Rs. 34-3-9 for ready, Rs. 34-6-6 and Rs. 34-4-3 for 29th August settlement and Rs. 34-7-0 and Rs. 34-4-9 for 24th September settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to 47,470 in bar and coin.

The Hon'ble Sir James Grigg, the Finance Member of the Government of India, replying to Mr. Bhagla's question in the Assembly, stated that up to August 4, 1934, gold worth Rs. 206 crores had been exported from India since England went off the gold standard. The gold weighed 68 1/2 million tolas.

The Transvaal gold output for June 1934 amounted to 868,129 fine ounces as compared with 898,418 fine ounces for May 1934 and 918,633 fine ounces for June 1933.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for June 1934 amounted to 58,333 fine ounces as compared with 58,485 fine ounces for May 1934 and 54,442 fine ounces for June 1933.

SILVER

The price of silver fluctuated within the narrow range of about 4 annas per 100 tolas. Ready after opening at Rs. 60-1 declined to as low as Rs. 59-12 at the close. The volume of business transacted in this commodity during the week was relatively small, the attention of the market being centred on gold. Reports from London state that all sales by China are readily absorbed by purchases on American account. Consequently a steadier tone is maintained in the market. The daily offtake still continues small at the average of some 20 bars, while stocks on hand are heavy at about 10,000 bars. The Shanghai dollar after easing off from 1/4-5/8 to 1/4-7/16 mid-week improved and closed at 1/4-11/16. The highest and lowest rates in London were 21 5/8d and 21-9/16d for ready and 21-5/8d and 21 1/2d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 60-1 and Rs. 59-12 for ready, Rs. 60-1 and Rs. 59-13 for 29th August settlement and Rs. 60-3 and Rs. 59-15 for 27th September settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 38,564 in coin. By last outgoing mail there was an export of 1376 ingots of silver valued at Rs. 23.44 lacs to London account Dy. Manager, Hamallage.

SHARES.

On the Stock Exchange the trend of prices was higher. Cotton mill shares fluctuated within a narrow range, but were steady on balance. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 770 775 772/8; Century Rs. 256/4 261/4; Central India Rs. 227/8 234/6 233/2; Kohinoor Rs. 162/8 165 164/6; New Great Rs. 125 132/8 128/12; Simplex Rs. 80 81/4 80 80/10 and Swadeshfii Rs. 170/10 173/12 172/8.

In the miscellaneous section, similar conditions obtained with some rise in the price of Steels, Tata Powers and Cements. Tata Iron ordys improved from Rs. 71/10 to Rs. 72/4 and defds from Rs. 287/8 to Rs. 288/12. Tata Hydros rose from Rs. 147/8 to Rs. 151/4. Tata Powers recorded a substantial rise from Rs. 1130/12 to Rs. 1162/8, and Andhra Valleys from Rs. 1487/8 to Rs. 1525, but the former reacted to Rs. 1158/12. Alcock shares kept steady closing at Rs. 182/8 and Bombay Burmas at Rs. 450/10. Bombay Trams improved to Rs. 147/13 and Bombay Steams to Rs. 306/4. Cement shares firmed up, Bundis closing at Rs. 33/4, Indian Cements at Rs. 407/8 and Katni ordys at Rs. 335 xd, with defds quoted at Rs. 1192/8 xd. Shahabad Cement improved to Rs. 350. Scindia Steams advanced from Rs. 10/10 to Rs. 11/2 but closed at Rs. 10/15. Railway shares showed little variation in prices excepting Tapti Valleys which improved from Rs. 768/12 to Rs. 775. Ahmd. Prantij closed at Rs. 862/8.

Imperial Bank shares improved from Rs. 1443/12 to Rs. 1455 and Contributories from Rs. 355 to Rs. 357/8. Bank of India shares kept steady Rs. 112/4 and those of the Central Bank at 29/10.

MORE NAVY FOR U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.

The raising of the American Navy to London Treaty strength has been carried a step further with the award of contracts for 24 warships under Vinson Act. Private yards have been awarded contracts totalling 53 million dollars including two or four cruisers, six of fourteen destroyers, three of six submarines. The remaining 13 vessels will be built in Government shipyards. President Roosevelt announcing the programme said, work should be started as soon as possible in both private and Government yards. Completion of these 24 ships will leave United States with 78 vessels of various types to be built before the full strength authorised by the London treaty is reached.—Reuter.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, August 23.

October 1934	13.24
December 1934	13.38
January 1935	13.44
March 1935	13.55
May 1935	13.65
Middling Spot	13.40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, August 23.

October 1934	13.20
December 1934	13.36
January 1935	13.41
Middling Spot	13.39

NEW YORK.
New York, August 23,

New York 10-55 a. m.—	
October 1934	13.17
December 1934	13.32
January 1935	13.39
New York Noon Call—	
October 1934	13.18
December 1934	13.34
January 1935	13.39

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, August 23.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, August 23.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
August 1934		6.89
September 1934		6.88
October 1934		6.86
November 1934		6.82
December 1934		6.82
January 1935	6.83	6.84
February 1935		6.84
March 1935		6.85
April 1935		6.84
May 1935		6.84
June 1935		6.83
July 1935		6.83
Middling Spot		7.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, August 23

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
October 1934	8.47
November 1934	8.50
December 1934	8.51
January 1935	8.57
March 1935	8.63
May 1935	8.68
July 1935	8.74
F. G. F. Spot	8.70

LONDON RUBBER.
London, August 23

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. 7-9/16 sellers.

LINSEED OILS.
London, August 23

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Sep. sellers 20/10-1/2

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Jan./Apl. sellers 21-1/2.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, August 23

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels Aug. sellers 25/9.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Aug. sellers 26/0.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Aug. sellers 29/3.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, August 23.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per lb. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/3.

C. & F. Bombay per lb. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/0.

C. & F. Karachi per lb. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/0.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET
New York, August 23.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality spot 10-3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.
London, August 23

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	60-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	80-3/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93-3/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	80-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	105
War Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. 1952,	104-1/2
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	115-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	112-5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	135
National Bank of India	49
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/4

LONDON METALS.
London, August 23

	£
Copper Braziers	41
Yellow Metal	34-5/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	13-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	227

LONDON SILVER.
London, August 23

Silver—Market steady.

Spot	21-9/16
Forward	21-9/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, August 23.

Gold bars Fine per oz. £6-18/7-1/2

SEEDS.
London, August 23.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton Aug./Sep. sellers £11-0-0.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £12-8-9.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £12-15-0.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) Cont c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £10-11-3.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £10-5-0.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

YARN MARKET FEATURELESS

Decline In Japanese And Shanghai Yarns

Bombay, Aug 22.

The Yarn market has remained quiet and featureless during the past week and whilst prices have not undergone any change, the undertone has remained slightly easy. The recent sharp decline in cotton prices has had its usual unfavourable effect on yarns and as a result demand from consuming districts has once again fallen off. Stocks of yarns in almost all important consuming districts are not large, and therefore prices have not shown any material decline from the last week's level, but continued heavy decline in cotton prices has produced loss of confidence amongst local dealers as well as upcountry merchants and they have been feeling inclined to wait and watch further developments before committing any fresh purchases at the moment. Reports from almost all consumping districts therefore are not encouraging at present and most of the offers received are much too low to admit of any further business. Even in the Southern markets where there was heavy demand for yarns so far, enquiries have considerably reduced and business continues rather slack. In Nortnerh markets what little improvement was found has again been lost and sales of yarns have been reported to be poor. In Gujarat, Karwar and other districts demand continues slack on account of continued heavy loss. Rangoon and Calcutta are once again quiet and have been enquiring only for cheap grade yarns. Turnover during the week, therefore, has been much smaller than for the last several weeks. The prices have been showing a tendency to decline to some extent. Monsoon has been so far very satisfactory in almost all parts of India and this has indeed been a very encouraging factor for the Trade. On the whole, the future outlook seems to be rather hopeful and it is believed that as soon as cotton becomes steady or shows improvement, the demand for yarns will again show similar improvement.

ENGLISH YARNS

No fresh forward business of importance has been possible in this class of yarns during the week. Competition from Japanese and Shanghai yarns as well as from Indian yarns is as keen as before and on account of much higher prices for Manchester yarns, business seems very difficult.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Prices in Japanese and Shanghai yarns have declined to some extent during the week on account of heavy decline in cotton prices but the undertone remains fairly steady. In case of Mercerised yarns on account of small stocks and heavy speculative buying prices have remained firm with a tendency to advance further. In case of single and twofold Japanese cotton yarns there has been a slight setback in prices, but stocks are limited and offtake continues to remain satisfactory. No fresh forward business of importance is possible in Japanese and Shanghai yarns on account of higher prices quoted by import Houses. In case of Spun Silk and other yarns prices have been steady and have been showing some slight improvement on account of higher prices quoted by the Import Houses. Sampin have declined further in sympathy with sharp decline in raw cotton and Exchange has remained fairly steady.

ART SILK YARNS.

There has been no change in prices of Italian yarns and demand continues to remain moderate in almost all Deniers. As regards Coarser Deniers such as 450 to 900s, there has been yet no improvement in demand in spite of their present low and attractive prices and inspite of absence of competition from the Japanese yarns. In other Deniers, there has been satisfactory sales as compared with the limited arrivals. In case of Japanese yarns also demand has continued to remain very limited inspite of their very low and attractive prices. Stocks of yarns in the local market have been steadily increasing and same is the case with stocks in other Ports. Reports have been received that the prices of Japanese yarns have been slightly easy in almost all important consuming districts although the offtake continues to remain very satisfactory. This is mostly due to very heavy stocks and continued large arrivals As for forward business in Japanese yarns, Import Houses have been quoting higher prices and hardly any business of importance has resulted. Sales for forward deliveries amongst dealers themselves have been arranged at a low price of Rs. 133 or thereabouts. The future tendency does not seem to be hopeful at present.

INDIAN YARNS.

Our Mills have been able to arrange fairly good sales for forward deliveries during the last few days and naturally therefore they are not inclined to press further sales at the present moment when dealers are rather unwilling to make further fresh purchases on account of uncertainty about the future course of raw material. In the meantime sales continue rather moderate in almost all consuming districts. The undertone however is healthy and the future tendency is hopeful.

Mrs. Mollison who as Miss Amy Johnson was the first woman to fly from England to Australia, and has since made many notable long distance flights with her husband Mr. J. A. Mollison, has joined the staff of the Hillman Airways Company thus becoming the first cross Channel woman pilot She took across her first passenger craft on Thursday, reaching Le Bourget in pouring rain.

U. S. COTTON CROP

Details Of The Bureau Report

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following report from their Head Office:

"Although the end of the 1933-34 season's statistics are not complete, it seems that the consumption of American cotton will just exceed 13 1/2 million bales, and that the carry-over will be about 10 1/2 million bales. The total consumption of all cotton is large at over 25 million bales against 24,600,000 bales last year, but the carry-over will appear to be 5 million bales against 4,500,000 bales last season.

Unless outside growths show an increase in production this season, the carry-over of American cotton will be reduced, and probably will not exceed 6 million bales at the end of July, 1935.

Crop reports continue somewhat alarming. Owing to the drought, plants are only blooming at the top, with considerable shedding. In Southern Texas and Oklahoma plants have stopped growing, and it would appear that any amount of rain would not resuscitate the growth.

The long distant weather forecast, which has been wonderfully correct this season, indicates continued hot weather, with terrific wind storms in the West from the 17th instant

BUREAU'S FIGURES

It will be interesting to compare the Bureau's estimated production of the principal States with the quotas allotted under the Bankhead Cotton plan.

BUREAU.		BANKHEAD
606,000	North Carolina	529,000
620,000	South Carolina	602,000
881,000	Georgia	875,000
915,000	Alabama	884,000
368,000	Tennessee	337,000
1,062,000	Mississippi	1,099,000
446,000	Louisiana	525,000
756,000	Arkansas	953,000
176,000	Missouri	209,000
2,382,000	Texas	3,237,000
509,000	Oklahoma	783,000
223,000	California	209,000

The preliminary Production estimate is 1,265,000 bales less than the Bankhead allocation, which was for 10,460,000 bales. States that exceed the quotas will pay the excess ginning tax of 50 per cent.

The Cotton Crop Reporting Board in the supplementary issue states that should the drought continue in the Western belt and parts of Louisiana (Central Belt), a further decline in prospects will result. Adequate rains, however, would bring more than an average improvement.

The idea that there will be plenty of cotton may prove fallacious. Outside growths have supplied almost 50 per cent of the World's Spinners' requirements, but a prospective yield of only 9 million bales of American cotton, compared with over 13 million bales last season, makes the situation a tense one, and may yet prove similar in many respects to the season of 1920-21

COTTON CONSUMPTION

Although the U. S. A. Mills during the last season consumed three quarters of a million bales less than the previous season, amounting in all to 5 1/2 million bales, it is now the endeavour of the N. R. A to revive the foreign export trade. The recent figures issued prove that a commencement has already been made. It would not be surprising if the consumption in America attained a 7 million mark this season, consequently with a crop of only 9 million bales, it stands to reason there is no anxiety to sell. The Government's holdings have been considerably reduced, and unless the World's Spinners are prepared to pay 15 cents for the 3 1/2 million bales which still remain in its hands, we believe that the Government will continue to hold.

The recent rise in commodities has enriched the world's farmers. In the far East, Rubber, Spices and Tea have brought an enormous increase of spending power, which no doubt will bring with it an increased demand for dry goods. The American Government is well aware of this, and is prepared to offer credits and accept commodities in return for its exports."

Bombay's Foreign Trade

HEAVY EXPORTS OF GOLD IN JULY

More Motors Come In

The aggregate value of the foreign trade of Bombay—imports and exports—for the month of July 1934 amounted to Rs. 12.96 crores, showing an improvement of Rs. 4.64 crores, or nearly 56 per cent over the figures for July 1933 and of Rs. 1.16 crore, or nearly 10 per cent over those for July 1932. The Improvement of Rs. 4.64 crores is chiefly due to larger shipments of gold. Exports of both Indian produce and foreign merchandise and silver and imports of merchandise also showed noticeable increase.

IMPORTS.

(2) Imports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 4.06 crores, showing a rise of Rs. 69.71 lakhs, or nearly 21 per cent over the figures for July 1933 but a fall of Rs. 9.38 lakhs, or 2 per cent from those for July 1932. The rise of Rs. 69.71 lakhs is due chiefly to larger arrivals of motor car including motor wagons, cycles and parts thereof (+Rs. 10.53 lakhs) artificial silk piecegoods (+ over 2 1/2 million yards and + Rs. 8.27 lakhs), silk manufactures (+Rs. 6.37 lakhs), cotton coloured piecegoods (+ nearly 2 million yards and + Rs. 6.36 lakhs), alizarine and aniline dyes (+ Rs. 5.18 lakhs), metals and ores, machinery and millwork and wool manufactures (+ Rs. 4 lakhs, each), cotton manufactures (+ Rs. 3.2 lakhs) and rubber manufacturers, instruments, apparatus etc., chemicals and artificial silk yarn (+ over Rs. 2 lakhs, each). Imports of cotton grey piecegoods, however, declined by 5 million yards in quantity and by Rs. 2.53 lakhs as against Rs. 5.22 lakhs and Rs. 7.49 lakhs and those of silver to Rs. 88,380 against Rs. 27,829 and Rs. 37.21 lakhs respectively.

IMPORT DUTY

(3) The total collections of import duty amounted to Rs. 1,15,63,413 (of which Rs. 12,34,802 represented duty on articles of luxury) as against Rs. 1,01,53,059 in July 1933 and Rs. 1,10,11,927 in June 1934.

(4) Exports of Indian produce amounted to Rs. 3.02 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 56.25 lakhs, or nearly 23 per cent over the figures for July 1933 and of Rs. 1.14 crore, or 91 per cent over those for July 1932. The increase of Rs. 56.25 lakhs is almost entirely due to larger shipments of raw cotton (+ 12,060 tons and + Rs. 49.77 lakhs) and seeds (+ 5,096 tons and + Rs. 4.35 lakhs). There was, however, a noticeable decrease in the shipments of wool, raw (—over 1 1/2 million lbs and — Rs. 6.25 lakhs). Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 5.46 crores as against Rs 2.28 crores and Rs. 5.48 crores and those of silver to Rs. 20.97 lakhs against Rs. 2.74 lakhs and Rs. 92,365 only, respectively.

(5) Re-exports of foreign merchandise increased by Rs. 2.54 lakhs and Rs. 3.45 lakhs respectively to Rs. 16 71 lakhs.

TRADE STATISTICS

(6) The trade statistics of the first four months of the current financial year show, in imports, an increase of Rs. 1.82 crore, or 12 per cent over the figures for the corresponding months of the preceding year but a fall of Rs. 5.13 crores, or 23 per cent from those for the same months of the year 1932-33. Exports however show an improvement of Rs. 6.12 crores, or nearly 22 per cent and of Rs. 10.25 crores, or 43 per cent as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of the years 1933-34 and 1932-33 respectively. Imports of gold amounted to Rs. 14.93 lakhs as against Rs. 23.16 lakhs and Rs. 23.23 lakhs and those of silver to Rs. 17.59 lakhs as against Rs 3.52 lakhs and Rs. 75.43 lakhs respectively. Imports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 16.54 crores, showing an advance of Rs. 1.76 crore, or nearly 12 per cent as compared with the figures for the corresponding months of the year 1933-34 but a decline of Rs. 4.45 crores, or 21 per cent as compared with those for the same months of 1932-33. The advance of Rs. 1.76 crore is due to larger arrivals of motor cars including motor wagons, cycles and parts thereof (+Rs. 30.66 lakhs), alizarine and aniline dyes (+Rs. 29.02 lakhs), silk manufactures (+Rs. 20.52 lakhs), artificial silk piecegoods (+nearly 4 million yards and + Rs. 15.22 lakhs), artificial silk yarn (+ over 1-1/2 million lbs. and + Rs. 13.04 lakhs), machinery and millwork (+ Rs. 12.26 lakhs), cotton coloured piecegoods (+ over 4 million yards and + Rs. 10.95 lakhs) and metals and ores (+ Rs. 10.34 lakhs). Imports af sugar, however, declined by 14,917 tons in quantity and by Rs. 15.03 lakhs in value.

EXPORTS OF GOLD

(7) Exports of gold were valued at Rs. 20.21 crores as against Rs. 16.76 crores and those of silver to Rs. 51.49 lakhs as against Rs. 2.94 lakhs and Rs. 1.68 lakh respectively. Exports of Indian produce were valued at Rs. 12.75 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 2.24 crores, or 21 per cent and of Rs. 7.08 crores, or nearly 125 per cent respectively over the figures for the corresponding months of 1933-34 and 1932-33. The increase of Rs. 2.24 crores is accounted for mainly by larger shipments of raw cotton (+ 26,840 tons and + Rs. 1.67 crore) and seeds (+ 42,820 tons and + Rs. 48.81 lakhs). Shipments of raw wool, on the other hand, decreased by nearly 3 million lbs. in quantity and by Rs. 11.42 lakhs in value.

(8) Re-exports of foreign merchandise were valued at Rs. 55.42 lakhs as against Rs. 61.1 lakhs and Rs. 55.4 lakhs respectively. A. P.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool August 23

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.25
Fine (Good Staple)	5.40
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.55
C. P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.30
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.45
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.60
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.32
Fine	3.42
Superfine	3.52
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.52
Fine	3.62
Superfine	3.72

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, August 23.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-13/16 per cent. to 0-13/16 per cent.

Bank Bill 6 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON PRICES 11 POINTS UP

Waiting Attitude Adopted By Operators

GOLD VERY FIRM BUT SILVER STEADY

Wheat Quietly Steady But Linseed Weak

BOMBAY, Aug. 24.

On Friday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc crossrates developed a downward tendency.

SCATTERED BUYING IN NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York cotton market was undecided in the early part of the session as operators had adopted a waiting attitude. But later prices improved on favourable Liverpool cables and scattered buying.

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER STEADY.

London gold touched a new high level and the undertone was very firm with a rising tendency but silver was steady.

WHEAT QUIET AND LINSEED EASY.

Liverpool and Chicago wheat ruled quiet but steady Argentine linseed registered a further decline.

TIN AND JUTE UNCHANGED.

Tin and jute were unchanged but rubber was a shade easier.

LIMITED DEMAND IN GILTEDGED SECURITIES.

The London Stock Exchange ruled quiet while in Giltedged securities there was a limited demand. The New York Stock Exchange was steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

New York, Aug. 24.

Previous closing	13.38
To-day's opening	13.36
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	13.49
Difference	+.11

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 226

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1934)

Liverpool, Aug. 24.

Previous closing	6.84
To-day's opening	6.86
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	6.89
Difference	+.05

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 24.

The cotton market was undecided with operators adopting a waiting attitude in the early part of the session. Later on demand from Liverpool, prices showed some advance but the market failed to gain sufficient strength to maintain prices at the high level.

Trading in December option commenced with a decline of 2 points at 13.36 on favourable weather reports and later advanced on scattered buying and favourable Liverpool advices.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 13.49 with a rise of 11 points

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 24.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (13.14/13.12) 13.21/13.21
December (13.31/13.30) 13.36/13.35
January (13.35/13.35) 13.41/13.41

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 24.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (6.85) 6.89
American December (6.82) 6.86
Egyptian October (8.45) 8.52
Egyptian November (8.48) 8.55

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 24. 10-0 p.m.

The local market was entirely closed to-day.

PRIVATE COTTON CABLES.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Report has not influenced the market. Southern correspondent reports rain too late to do much good

New York.—After fluctuating narrow during the morning, market was very steady during the afternoon, advancing owing to Japan, Liverpool and trade buying. Continue to feel bullish. Moderate business doing in cloths and yarns.

New York.—Selling by locals on scattered rains in South-West and hedging. Trade and Wall Street buyers.

New York.—Insufficient beneficial rains West of the Mississippi. American spinners are buying little. Absence of "hedging" pressure. Stronger technical position. Persistent talk of further inflation. Likely to go higher before Bureau Report.

New York.—Fear of further inflation is apparently offsetting good rains in Arkansas and Oklahoma. No rains in West Texas. Moderate mill fixing Think present prices discount bullish factors.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Aug. 24.

Previous closing	5.08 3/4
To-day's opening	5.07 1/4
To-day's closing	5.07

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Aug. 24.

Previous closing	5.08 1/8
To-day's opening	5.08 3/8
To-day's closing	5.06 7/8
Difference	—.01 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, Aug. 24.

Previous closing	75.90
To-day's opening	75.93
To-day's closing	75.71
Difference	—.19

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 24.

London exchanges opened easy with the sterling dollar at 508 3/8 which later eased to 507 3/4. The tendency was downward.

The sterling-dollar crossrate closed at 5.06 7/8.

The franc opened at 75.93 and declined to 75.71.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 75.71.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 24.

The market was steady

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	21 9/16d.	21 9/16d.
Forward	21 9/16	21 9/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 24.

Gold (£6-18-7 1/2) £6-19-3

BULLION

London, Aug. 24.

Influx £56,000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (21 9/16d.) 21 9/16d.
Gold per ounce (£6-18-7 1/2) £6-19-3

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug. 24.

3 months (13/13 to 13/16 p.c.) 13/16 to 13/16 p.c.
4 months (13/16 to 7/8 p.c.) 13/16 to 7/8 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 1/8 p.c.) 1 to 1 1/8 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Aug. 24. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.72 7/8) 5.70 1/4
New York on Bombay (38.37) 38.37
Berlin on Bombay (0.95 1/4) 0.95 1/8
London on Milan (58.46) 58.21
London on Shanghai (1-4 11/16) 1-4 3/4
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug. 24. 11-30 p.m.

Local silver was quoted at Rs. 59/14, 59/15 and 60/1 at night.

Gold prices witnessed a sharp rise on account of further weakness in the sterling franc crossrate. The latest rates were Rs. 34/9, 34/9/6 and 34/10/6. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 21/12/3. The undertone was very firm.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Aug. 23.

Total Bullion	£192,200,000
Public Deposits	£ 37,400,000
(A) Other Deposits	£117,800,000
Government Securities	£ 84,500,000
(B) Other Securities	£ 16,100,000
Notes and Coins	£ 72,800,000
Notes in circulation	£379,400,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	46.93%
(A) Other Deposits including Bankers	£ 82,100,000
(B) Other securities including discounts and advances	£ 5,800,000

—Reuter.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 24.

Liverpool wheat ruled quiet with October at 70 3/8 and December at 73 1/4 and declined on commission houses selling but later improved on scattered buying.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 24.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.03 1/2 and December at 1.04 1/4 and improved on commission houses buying and covering but the demand later slackened.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Aug. 24.

Chicago oats opened steady with September 53 1/2 December 54 1/4. Trading was fairly active but the advance in prices was narrow.

Chicago rye opened steady with December at 96 1/2. In the absence of demand business was restricted.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Aug. 24.

Argentine Linseed was irregular and prices moved with a downwards trend. December option opened with a decline of 15 points and in the absence of support prices further gave way by 2 points.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug. 24.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

METALS.

Tin (£226 3/4 buyers £227 sellers) £226 3/4 buyers £227 sellers. Quiet.

Lead (£10 13/16 sellers) £10 11/16 buyers sellers rate not quoted. Not steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£31 1/4 to £31 3/4) £31 1/4 to £31 3/4.

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-5 1/2) 1-5 1/2

JUTE

Crop July-Aug-Sept (£14 7/8) £14 7/8
Dundee August (£17) unquoted.
Lightening August (£16) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (7 9/16) 7 1/2 paid and vuyers Oct-Dec. (7 11/16) 7 5/8 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Aug-Sept. (£12 3/4) £12 3/4 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Aug-Sept. (£12 7/16) £12 1/2 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Aug-Sept (£11 1/4) £11 1/8 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal Sept. (10 1/2) 10 5/8 paid.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Fear Of Small Crop Estimates

Bombay, Aug. 23

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued hte following weekly report:—

During the past week the cotton markets have been fluctuating within a narrow range and the tone has been decidedly dull. The excitement after the last Bureau Report has died down and most operators apparently are awaiting further developments. On the one hand we have had reports of further deterioration in the dry sections of the cotton belt but against this in America and Europe consumption figures have been relatively poor. In America the Textile Industry is feeling the lack of buying power and is being handicapped by the heavy processing tax of 4.2 cents per lb. The fear of a strike at the beginning of next month is having an unsettling effect on the market. In Europe most countries report a falling off in demand for manufactured goods and in many cases have great difficulty in arranging exchange for the purchase of further supplies of raw material. This is particularly the case in Germany and some barter arrangement is believed to be under discussions between that country and the United States of America. We look like having dull markets in the immediate future but the fear of a smaller crop estimate on 8th September should keep the market steady.

In Bombay Exporters continue to report a poor demand both from Europe and the Far East. Local Mills have been moderately interested chiefly in better staple varieties, the basis for which rmaines firm.

During the week we have been receiving less favourable reports about the conditions of the growing Indian crop This year there has so far undoubtedly been too much rain and a good break is now essential if a good crop is going to be produced. In many districts there are complaints of weedy fields and plants turning yellow due to lack of sunshine. It is too early in the season to attempt to express the conditions of our crop in terms of bales, but unless there is soon a turn for the better in weather conditions, crop estimators will be justified in reducing their ideas of the size of the coming crop. If on top of a short American crop there should be a smaller crop in India consumers will have to make up their minds to a higher level of price for raw cotton.

GOLDMININGS VERY FIRM ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

HEAVY DEMAND FOR GOLD AT A HIGH PRICE

Irregular Resumption And Cautious Trading In Wall Street

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.

On the Stock Exchange gold minings were very firm; also leading oil shares. Otherwise market lacked interest owing to the end account.

The weakness of the sterling in terms of francs and dollars accentuated demand for gold, the price advancing 7 1/2d. to 139, which included premium of 7d. over Franc and 2sh. 3d. over dollar rates at the time of fixing.

In commodities cotton firmed up, but only small business was done.

Wall Street opened narrowly, with irregular resumption; cautious trading seems to be expected pending tangible signs of improvement in business or developments at Washington.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug. 24.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £93 3/8. 1/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 24. 3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets were generally very quiet on preliminary arrangements for settlement restricting business. Giltedgeds were very steady. Industrials generally were featureless.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80 3/4) £80 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£105) £105 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 7/8) £110 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£115 5/8) £115 5/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 3/8) £104 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 5/8) £112 5/8.

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilians Traction (dol 11 1/4) dol 11
International Holding (dol 1 3/4) dol 1 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 5 7/8) dol 5 5/8
Musical Industries (27-0) 27-0
Princhin Johnson (41-0) 41-0
Imperial Chemical Defd (37-1 1/2) 37-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (107-9) 107-9
Swedish Match (7-0) 7-0
Dunlop Rubber (48-10 1/2 48-10 1/2
University Ordinary (21-0) 21-0
Ford Motors (32-9) 32-9
Cables and Wireless (£6 3/4) £6 3/4
British American Tobacco (122-6) 122-6
Camera 'A' (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (130-0) 130-0
P and O S N Co. Defd. (15-6) 15-6
Distillers (89-3) 88-10 1/2
Bredrurd Dyers (11-9) 11-9
British Celonese (11-3) 10-7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-6) 65-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (47-0) 46-7 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-6) 9-6
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-3) 10-3
Inter Nickels (25 3/8) 25 3/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-3) 5-3
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (51) 51-6
L M S Ord (25 1/4) 26
L N E R Defd (£7 3/8) £7 3/8
Southern Defds (£23 1/4) £23 3/4
Landing Pass 5 per stock (£130) £130
London 'G' Stock (£83) £83

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug. 24. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£80 1/2) £80 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93 1/4) £93 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 3/4) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£101) £101
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£112 3/4) £112 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

3 per cent Australian Loan (£107 7/8) £107 7/8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (24-4 1/2) 24-4 1/2
Empire of India and Ceylon (42-0) 42-0
Donaro Tea (57-6) 55-0

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11 1/2) 11 1/2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (26-6) 26-6
Gula Kelampong (23-9) 23-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (35-3) 35-7 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (63-1 1/2) 63-1 1/2
Burma Corporation (13-1 1/2) 13-1 1/2
Rio Tintos (16 5/8) 16 5/8
East Rand Proprietary (53-3) 54-0
Rand Mine (146-3) 147-6

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (36-10 1/2) 38-1 1/2
Anglo Persian (42-7 1/2) 42-7 1/2
Burma Oil (82-6) 82-6
Mexican Eagle (8-1 1/2) 7-10 1/2
Shell Transport (46-3) 46-3
Royal Dutch (£20 3/8) £20 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 24.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 31) dol 31
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 12 7/8) dol 12 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 35) dol 34 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 79 1/4) dol 80

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (262-6) 260-0
Godul (186-9) 185-6
Moddar New (71-6) 70-10 1/2
Sub Nigel (218-6) 230-0
Spring Mines (145-0) 145-0
Union Corporation (146-9) 146-9

SESAMUM CROP

First Forecast

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

The first forcast of the sesamum crop of the Punjab for the year 1934, says:—

On an average of five years ending 1932-33, the area under sesamum in the Punjab has represented some 2.1 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India.

Owing to deficient rainfall at sowing time the total area sesamum at the end of July 1934 is estimated at 88,900 acres (including 7,100 acres conventionally estimated) which is 29 and 5 per cent less than the corresponding forecast and the actual area of last respectively. As compared with the latter the irrigated area is nearly the same, but there is a decrease of 7 per cent in the unirrigated area. Sowings, however, still continue in some districts and it is hoped that the second forecast will show some improvement on these estimates. The condition of the crop is 97 per cent of the normal. Sowings began on normal dates in the representative districts of all tracts except Multan where they were late.

The representatives of the Amritsar Congress Committee and the Akali Dal, who went to village Mehta Nangli for making enquiries with regard to the alleged looting and burning of clothes and utensils of zamindars by the police, will issue a joint report shortly.

FOR PEASANTS IN DISTRESS

Variety Concert At Royal Opera House

Mr. Gokulbhai D Bhatt, President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee writes:—

Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban Dist. Congress Committee, a Variety Concert will be held at the Roayal Opera House for relief of the distressed peasants of Gujrat and Karnatak on August 31 at 6 P M (S. T.) when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will preside.

It was originally dicided to raise a fund by sale of tickets but that arrangement has now been cancelled. A purse will be presented to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel by Suburbanites. Those who have already purchased tickets are requested to note this arrangement and return the tickets and get back the money.

All the Suburbanites are requested to contribute their quota through the local Congress Committees and help the peasants in distress.

The Rangoon C.I.D. seized a six-chambered German gas revolver with 35 cartridges from a Bengali Mahomedan said to be a pascar on s.s. "Amarapoora." The Mahomedan was arrested.

"PRIZED AS ASSET OF MY LIFE"

(Continued from page 9.)

rarely enjoyed arguing law more than in the case case of Fort Automobiles (India) Ltd. vs. Delhi Motor and Engineering Co. reported in 24 Bombay Law Reporter, page 1140, when we spent some days in discussing carriers, railway receipts, 'jus dispondeni, and such other interesting matters.

Sir Dinsha Mulla had the gift of being immensely popular wherever he went. His speeches at the Bar dinners were heard with avidity. I remember one day how, amidst roars of laughter, he told us that he had been an epic poet, that having written an epic on Rustom and Sorab, he forwarded it to Lord Tennyson, and that Lord Tennyson replied very courteously but firmly that the ambitious poet had better stick to law than to poetry. In fashionable Simla few men's company was more coveted by brilliant host and hostesses. Once, after dinner, Sir Dinsha got into a frivolous mood, Lady Dinsha played the piano—if I remember right—'Gajra bechanvall nadan;" and, amidst laughter, Sir Dinsha gave us a few steps of an improveised dance by himself to suit this ancient tune.

If judged by solid work left behind, I think, Sir Dinsha was the greatest commentator on Indian Law. He wrote authoritative text books on many subjects like procedure, contract, transfer of property, sale of goods, partnership, stamp and insolvency. He was mainly responsible for the Sale of Goods Act and the Law of Partnership which now governs India; and one of his last Act was to enfranchise the Hindu Widow by giving her the right of adopting without the consent of the surviving coparceners—a right which may not be strictly consistent with the Shastras but which will alleviate the lot of the helpless poor Hindu widows more than any other thing.

FROWN TERROR TO THE BAR.

Among the judges I have known there have been many remarkable men. There was Sir Basil Scott, stern and formal, of little speech, whose frown was the terror of the Bar. There was Sir Norman MacLeod, with his uncanny trick of placing his finger on the real and only difficult point in the case within the first few minutes of the trial of the case, and who massacred cases with the same elacrity with which the King of Judea masacred infatns. He never came to realise that he was there not to dispose off cases but to decide them. He believed expedition to be the soul of justice, and the professon which fretted at his despatch, thanked him for letting it make more money than it had ever made before. Then there was Sir Amberson Marten, a lawyer who could never reconcile himself to what he called "witness actions", but, in the appeal court, with a proper Chancery suit, he was a great judge. He loved Law Reports and delighted to write elaborate judgments which formed the most valuable part of our law reports.

In my practice I have had to do with numerous judges, great and small, good, bad and indifferent, but of them all Sir Lallubhai Shah stands on a pedestal of his own. Slow, cautious, fair-minded, he was the most judicial-minded judge I came across. He hated flashy advocacy. He never decided until, in all conscience, he was sure that his judgment was right. Above all his independence was marvellous. Neither Government nor riches, neither colleagues nor counsel could deflect him a hair's breath from the stern sense of judicial duty with which he performed nis work on the Bench as well as other which he performed his work on the Bench as well as other domains of life.

NOBLEST CHARACTER AFTER MAHATMAJI

I will tell you an interesting incident which took place a few days before he died. I was serving on the Baroda University Commission and he appeared before us as a witness. As guest of the State, we were feasted by the Dewan of Baroda and late at night we were taken to a garba party. Sir Lalubhai's contact with the world was very limited and he was transported with joy at seeing the dance. He turned to me and solemnly said "Munshi, these are wonderful things. Do women in Bombay sing and dance such Garbas?" I was indignant, having had a little share in the making of the modern amateur theatre in Gujrat. "What", I said, "The garbas of Bombay are infinitely better." Sir Lalubhai was aghast. "Infinitely better!" he exclaimed, shocked at my remark, and sunk into silence. Past midnight we motored down to our guest-house and, just when I was feeling sleepy, Sir Lalubhai Shah with judicial dignity asked me, "But Munshi, are you sure, that when you said that the garbas of Bombay were infinitely better, you used these words advisedly" Dear old Lalubhai Shah! After a heavy dinner and an interesting entertainment,—at one o'clock past midnight—imagine my horror of discoverig in my companion an eminant judge of the High Court and nothing else! I retorted, "Certainly, I have first hand knowledge." "Ha", replied Sir Lalubhai, "If you say that from your personal knowledge it is another thing." I almost muttered "Your Lordship pleases", when the motor stopped at our door. A few days later, he died —the noblest character—after Mahatma Gandhi—which I have known.

Our Kathiawar Letter

KATHIAWAR INCREASES OUTPUT OF SALT

Chamber Of Commerce Reticent On Port Problems

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAR, Aug. 22.

With the problem of Kathiawar Ports looking large in the current problems of Kathiawar, the question of industrialisation comes in the forefront. It is learnt from London news that Lancashire is complaining at the decrease of her salt imports. In Kathiawar the efforts of Sjt. Kapilram H. Vakil of the Okha Salt Works Ltd. has increased the output of salt to an yearly average of 35,000 tons. Porbander and Morvi Salt Works also despatch large shipments to Bengal. Dhrangadhra has got large salt deposits at Kuda. The Coast of Kathiawar has sprung up into many salt works and the peninsula is accelerating the task of making India self-sufficient in her supply of salt. It is understood that the Indian Salt Assocation has called a Conference of Indian salt manufacturers to discuss ways and means for establishing a Marketing Board. The Hon. Secretary. Mr. Kapilram H. Vakil, has made a vigorous plea before the Indian Government to find out ways and means to make India self-sufficient in her supply of salt and the Government has also deemed it necessary to make it so.

INCREASE OF COTTON MILLS.

The other problem of Industrialisation of Kathiawar is the proposals of certain states to increase the number of cotton mills. The Shri Shakti Alkali Works of Dhrangadhra, over which the State has spent more than a crore of rupees, is idle and if given in the hands of national capitalists, it would surely be a national asset to the nation in completing the cycle of the industrial development of India.

The exposure of alleged negotiations of Imperial Chemical Industries with Government of India by Hon. Mr. B. Das should open the eyes of all national industrialists to the forthcoming danger of control of the key industries of India in the hands of foreign capitalists. The enterprising commercial community of Kathiawar should awake and give due impetus to augument the natural resources of the peninsula of Kathiawar.

MAHARAJA LISTENS TO GRIEVANCES.

It is gratifying to note that His Highness, the Maharaja of Dhrangadhra attends the Court and listens to the grievances of the people in a sympathetic tone. It would be suggested here to the externed people to appeal once more to the good sense of His Highness to rescind orders of deportment, securities, etc. and try to find out a golden mean for creating a healthy atmosphere in the State. There are many candidates in the run for the Dewanship, but nothing definite is settled as yet.

"Mangrol Day" was observed in many parts of Kathiawar when resolutions were passed appealing Sheikh to prohibit cow-slaughter.

POLITICAL CONFERENCE TO BE CALLED SOON.

The problem of Kathiawar Political Conference has once more drifted to a point of delay. It is high time that this Conference is called very early and counsel and consent of persons like Sjt. Manilal Kothari would be of much use in calling such a session.

Viramgam Customs Cordon and Port problems are two main points. It is surprisng also that the Kathiawar Chamber of Commerce is also reticent in these matters.

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JUPITER GENERAL
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J11

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1934

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

Truth Behind Refusal To Rent Back-Bay Plot

NARIMAN EXPOSES OFFICIAL PLEA

Deep National Humiliation: It Will Prove Blessing In Disguise

Mr. K. F. Nariman, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress, writes:—

At last, after a long, weary and almost tentalising waiting, the tardy Government of Bombay has rejected the application of the Reception Committee for the Church Gate Reclamation site for the ensuing Congress Nagar.

The reasons for the said rejection may appear to some to be sound and reasonable; but to a large section of the Congressmen in the City and country, they seem to be flimsy and untenable; particularly when the Reception Committee was prepared to carry out all necessary directions and requirements as regards drainage and sanitation to the satisfaction of authorities concerned, it was expected that with a little spirit of accommodation, the request could have been easily granted; even the modified application for only the Congress and Exhibition Pandal without camps was also summarily turned down, mainly on the ground of conjection of heavy traffic.

The fact that most of the outgoing traffic would be late at night when that area is fairly free from traffic, did not weigh with the authorities.

Striking Contrast

In the words of the official concerned 'Azad' Maidan or the Oval or any other open space in the Fort area was 'out of question.' Such was the stern verdict of the Committee of Experts. These facilities and amenities are reserved for 'Nine Nights Fete' or the H.O.H. That privileged and patronized Committee would have the exclusive occupation of the whole of such preserved areas for days and weeks, damaging the turf and destroying the lawns; there was neither any traffic difficulty nor drainage or any other objection, although it was claimed that thousands visited daily and remained for hours on the spot.

The difference was that the one was under the patronage of Government and the other is under the auspices of the Congress. Perhaps there would have been no difficulty or objection, even if these areas are converted into huge stables for horses, provided these are Government Horses, stabled for Military or Police purposes.

As a matter of fact some time ago a greater part of Christ's Maidan in Fort was converted into such open-air stables for horses belonging to the Military Transport or Mounted Police. There was no complaint either of any nuisance or disturbance to neighbourhood. But to lodge human beings at the same or at even more isolated and distant place would be intolerable, particularly if these human being belonged to the hatred Congress Camp.

A few years ago Bombay Municpality at the instance of its white officials spent nearly forty lakhs of rate-payers' money to level up and prepare an extensive area for aristocratic and official gamblers. Thus at convenient centres in the City there is enough and ample space, provided for fetes and sports, for transports and polo, and even for gambling all for the comforts and pleasure of the rulers or their favourites; but the only National political organisation in the country, must hunt for a place from corner to corner in the City, for a few days accommodation and that too once in the course fo 15 or more years.

Depths Of Our Degradation

The matter may be passed unnoticed and with our usual forgiving nature, soon forgotten. But the implications are serious and humiliating enough to be borne in mind by all national minded citizens; incidently it furnishes one more demonstrable illustration of our absolutely helpless and dependent condition. This insignificant rejection has a deep though humiliating and constantly pricking moral lesson behind it; that a barren and useless strip of waste, unoccupied and isolated land, that has cost millions of tax-payers money to reclaim, could not be made available, even for the most powerful, representative, popular political organisation in the country only for a few days, is not such an insignificant incident, that should be glessed over or brushed aside as a mere trifle, unworthy of any serious attention or consideration. It betrays both the depth of our degradation as well as the extent of our impotence, which is only equalled by the height of official disregard for public feeling and public sentiment. It furnishes a stronger argument and a keener national incitement, both to citizens of this city as well as to delegates and visitors from abroad, than all the demonstrative propaganda and platforms oratory of the ensuing Congress session itself: to feel that we are helpless strangers in our own land is not a very comfortable situation and I am sure all self-respectng citizens will endeavour to change the present position in which we have to depend upon the favour or sweet-will of foreigners, to satisfy all our sundry wants, both national and personal.

Blessing In Disguise

If this fresh national affront and insult leads to national resentment and rouses national sentiment and conscience, then the Recepton Committee would have no reason to complain; on the contrary it would welcome the officious official attitude as a blessing in disguise, because it would be fully compensated for the additional expense and further discomfort and inconvenience due to the change in plan.

Swami Akhilananda of the Ramakrishna Mission Centre at Providence in the United States arrived in Bombay on Thursday and was received by Swami Vishwananda, President of the Ramakrishna Math, Khar, and others. Photo shows Swami Akhilananda on the extreme right with three American ladies who accompanied him, while Swami Vishwananda is second from the left.

LEARN ART OF SPEAKING

Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri Deplores That Subject Has Been Neglected

BANGALORE, (By Mail.)

Speaking at the Rhetoric Club of the Indian Institute of Science Rt. Hon'ble Srinivas Sastry said that the educated must impart the knowlerge they han earner to others. The educated people should learn the art of speaking. He was sorry to note that the present-day educationists had done way with that art.

It was important that, continued Mr. Sastry, the poems of Shakespeare, Huxley and others should be learnt by heart by all educated people.

He emphasised that English is an important language, because it can make others in India other countries understand one's idea, so that it should be learnt properly.—United Press.

Aftermath Of Heavy Rainfall

RUGBY, Aug. 23.

Rain fell heavily in many parts of the country last night, and in London the fall was heaviest for the past two months. Owing to the rain after the drought, hundreds of tons of cliff fell on the Yorkshire Coast, and some thousands of tons are reported to be cracking up and breaking away. —B.O.W.

NO CREATION OF PRECEDENT

Why Jawaharlal Was Re-jailed

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

I understand that the decision to put Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru back to jail was arrived at in consultation with the Government of India. Further, that should the condition of Mrs. Kamala Nehru again become grave, steps would be taken to enable Pandit Jawaharlal to see her.

The position of the Government seems to be that while it has done an act of human kindness, it does not wish the case to be treated as a precedent. Only once before was such temporary release was ordered and that too in the case of Pandit Motilal Nehru.

Pandit Jawaharlal would be kept either in Allahabad or Naini Jail, to be near at hand whenever occasion required his temporary release.

Government it seems, received a report that Mrs. Kamala Nehru was better and accordingly decided to withdraw the special facility offered to the Pandit.

Government has no complaint regarding the manner Pandit Jawaharlal used his temporary liberty and the decision to jail him again was in pursuance of the policy that his release should be temporary.

ANEY LEAVES FOR NAGPUR

Says Bengal's Response To Nationalist Party Has Been Very Encouraging

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

Mr. M. S. Aney, General Secretary of the Congress Nationalist Party, in an exclusive statement to the Associated Press on the eve of his departure for Berar today by the Nagpur Mail, said, "The response from Bengal to the formation of the Congress Nationalist Party is distinctly encouraging, and I feel that we shall have an equally encouraging response from the Punjab and the United Provinces."

He added, "Pandit Madap Mohan Malaviya has been receiving invitations from different parts of the country, urging him to come and organise branches of the party in those places. He will soon begin his tour."

"I expect," Mr. Aney went on, "that the work done by the Conference here will serve to enable the people of India to express themselves unequivocally against the Communal Award in spite of the attitude of neutrality which the Congress Working Committee's resolution wants them to assume. This in itself is a great service to the country."

It is understood that Mr. Aney will return to Bengal very soon in connection with the existing Congress dispute in the province.—A. P.

NO BELIEF IN PT. MALAVIYA'S POLICY

M. L. A. Says Everything Must Be Done In Constructive Manner

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

Mr. R. P. Bagla, who represents the present Assembly the constituency once represented by Pandit Motilal Nehru, and who attended the Nationalist Conference in Calcutta, in the course of a press interview, expressed the opinion that he did not believe in the destructive policy which seemed to be the essence of even the Nationalists' programme under Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's lead.

Mr. Bagla was convinced that no good would come out of a programme merely intended to reject the White Paper and the Communal Award.

The good of the country depended upon their determination to do everything in a constructive manner in order to improve the White Paper and change the Communal Award by all legitimate and constitutional methods. —A.P.

Rs. 1,000
IN PRIZES
What Do They Use
Competition
WILL CLOSE ON
August 29th
SEND YOUR ENTRIES TO-DAY

WOMAN KILLED IN BUILDING COLLAPSE

D. I. KHAN, Aug. 22.

Owing to heavy rains a three-storeyed building collapse yesterday with the result that one woman was killed. She was found under the debris. The children who were also under the debris were found unhurt.—United Press

NATIONALISTS PARTY'S BIHAR BRANCH

PATNA, Aug. 24.

Pandit Malaviya reaches here from Calcutta on August 26 for the formation of the Bihar Branch of the Congress Nationalist Party. —United Press

Why You Must Vote For Congress

C. R. Gives 12 Reasons

Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari writes:

Vote for Congress, because Congress stands for the fullest form of national freedom:

Whereas, no other paries have set this before themselves as their goal and they even give it as a reason for not joining the Congress.

Vote for Congress, because Congress has advanced from mere petitions and humble representations to the bureaucracy and has undertaken sacrifice and suffering to enforce its demands:

Whereas, other parties are still content with petitions and humble representations and for their strength indirectly depend on the activities of Congress.

Vote for Congress, because Congress has established a world-recognised status and a tradition of selfles sacrifice, whatever may be its inevitable imperfections:

Whereas, other parties content themselves with pointing out the failures and imperfections of the Congress

Vote for Congress, because Congress stands for Satyagraha as an answer to force:

Whereas, others believe that force alone can cope with force, and make it an argument for meek submission.

Vote for Congress, because Congress alone tries to tackle difficult national problems:

Whereas, other parties rest content with finding fault with the solutions offered by the Congress, without daring to tackle the problems themselves or offering any solutions of their own.

Vote for Congress, because Congress stands for national solidarity and believes in striving for it:

Whereas, other parties acting on behalf of particular sections content themselves with raising issues and attacking or defending other sections.

Vote for Congress, because Congress has developed and is striving to develop yet more and more of national self-reliance and confidence:

Whereas, other parties are actually engaged in fostering inferiority complexes of all kinds.

CONFIDENCE IN GANDHIJI

Vote for Congress, because Congress represents advanced thought in all departments of national concern and has initiated all forward movements of practical action:

Whereas, voting against Congress and causing it to be defeated will give a set-back to all idealism and to all the forward movements of reform by creating a sense of defeat in the whole nation.

Vote for Congress, becaause the electorate must express its confidence in Gandhiji's leadership:

Whereas, the defeat of Congress will weaken his hands.

Vote for Congress, because the electorate must express its disapproval of the Viceroy's summary and insulting refusal to parley with Gandhiji or Congress over happenings in Bengal, United Provinces or the North West Frontier which Gandhiji found on his return from the Round Table Conference to be blocking the way to a peaceful settlement:

Whereas other parties were satisfied with luke-warm protests and did not join in the struggle for national self-respect.

Vote for Congress, because it is necessary that the electorate should express its condemnation of the policy of force that Government adopted against Congress:

Whereas other parties directly and indirectly helped the application of force.

Vote for Congress, because it is necessary for the electorate to reject the constitutional proposals that guarantee foreign exploitation and do not give to the people of India the freedom to control their own affairs unfettered by outside interests:

Whereas other parties even while protesting, welcome the scheme and look forward to its becoming an accomplished fact.

TOURIST TELLS TALL TALE

Strange Experience Related In Meeting Snake

TONOPAH, (By Air Mail.)

Honours for telling the season's first snake story are claimed by C. C. Boak of Tonopah.

Boak with several other men was driving to Clarkdale, south of here, according to his story.

On the way, a rattlesnake was observed lying in the road. The driver stopped the automobile so close to the snake that the rattler struck the front tire and punctured it.

"Out rushed the imprisoned air," Boak said. "The snake was held so that the air was forced down his throat. He began to swell until he was the size of a six-inch stove pipe.

"Just before he blew up the driver seized the snake, took the tire from the wheel, pulled out the deflated tube and inserted the rattler in the casing and the party drove down the road."

BANDAN-WARA ADOPTION CASE

(From Our Correspondent)

AJMER, Aug. 21.

The court-room was crowded with the Mayo College Princes, when the leading lawyers of the Ajmer Bar argued in the Bandanwara Adoption case, for the contesting parties, Onkar Singh and Chandra Singh. The latter has questioned the genuiness of a will which the former declares has been executed by the late Thakur of Bandanwara and in which he has been adopted, as the late Thakur left no issue. The late Thakur's widows are also supporting the will and contending that they have every right to adopt, without the consent of the head of the family.

The Counsel for Onkar Singh argued that even if it was a case of succession to the Estate, Onkar Singh had the preferrential right to succeed to the Estate, being the offspring of the senior most branch after Bandanwara. By this contention, he thus places reliance on the rule of lineage as recognised by the Hindu Law and customs applicable to the succession to impartable estates.

AIR MAIL MEETS WITH ACCIDENT

French Plane Badly Damaged While Taking Off From Mingaladon

RANGOON, Aug. 24.

The east bound French airmail while taking off from Mingaladon Aerodrome yesterday for Saigon was severely damaged, the wheels being wrenched off and the under-carriage badly torn away.

It is stated that the accident occurred owing to the failure of the port engine.

The plane did not carry passengers and the pilot was not injured. The plane is beyond repair and will be dismantled. The relieving French plane from Saigon is expected to arrive here this afternoon to carry the mails there.—A.P.

The public of Bangalore will accord a fitting reception and an address of welcome to Messrs. Ramanna and Laxminarayan who had been to South Africa with the All-India Football Team and arrived here recently.

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